THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870. [VOLUME III---NUMBER 33

Evening Edition.

Atlanta, Georgia, July 29, 1870.

Dr. Hamilton's Lecture at the Representative Hall To-Night.

We again call attention to the proposed lecture of this distinguished divine and teacher of truth at the Representative Hall to-night. We are assured by those who had opportunities of witnessing Dr. H.'s system of "Physical Training for Women," that the most wonderful results have been produced by it. The ladies—especially mothers—are invited. No charge for admission.

Mechanical Invention in the South.

During the war, when necessity forced our people to exercise inventive genius, the world at large, and even the self-satisfied Yankees, were surprised at the number of novelties which were introduced in the practice of war by the blockaded and hemmed in Confederates. Nor were they excelled, considering the materials in their reach, in the perfection of the machinery and appliances used in manufacturing arms, ammunition, ordnance and clothing for their troops. For button mills, percussion cap factories, powder mills or great naval foundries, of the meagre supply of materials in reach, ingenious and novel machines were improvised, that surprised all who saw them, and even astonished inventors themselves, who never before had tested their genius for mechanical improvements.

So remarkable and numerous were the triumphs of genius for mechanical invention at the South during the war, it was predicted by many that, had the Confederacy succeeded in securing independence, we would soon have out-ranked even Massachusetts in her specialty, the patent-right business. But, with the failure of their cause, our people at once lapsed, as nearly as they could, consistent with the changed condition of labor, into their old habits of thought and returned to their old pursuits, which were varied enough to stimulate them to great activity in mechanical invention.

Having a chronic dislike (engendered by the example of down-eastern specimens of patent-right vendors with whom they were familiar) to embarking in a business that might associate themselves in the minds of their friends with wooden nutmegs and wooden hams, many of our men of inventive genius even now refuse to take out patents for valuable mechanical improvements which might be made to yield handsome sums of money.

This is all wrong. Though we have a genial climate and a productive soil, every variety of our resources ought to be husbanded and developed. The rich treasures of the brains of our people ought to be developed and made tributary to the general happiness, welfare, prosperity and progress of society. Under the present condition of things, none can afford to be idle. None ought, when able to do so, to fail to contribute a modicum to the general wealth and happiness of those around them, even though they may not now be compelled to exercise their natural genius to insure personal or political safety and independence.

A spirit of improvement in the mechanical arts, if now as rife among us as it was during the war, would soon accomplish much good by diversifying our pursuits. It would greatly increase our income as a people. It would contribute much to the general welfare by rendering us as a people self-supporting and self-sustaining. Though much has been done in the line indicated, much more might be accomplished.

Another Operative in the Slander Mill Caught.

In Governor Bullock,s home organ, of this morning, appeared a slanderous report of the meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, which was held in this city last night, to give expression to the popular sentiment in regard to the proposed scheme of the Bullock-Blodgett faction to prolong the term of service of the members of the General Assembly beyond the time fixed by the constitution of the State.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. It was gotton up in the interest of no faction or clique, and not to promote the personal schemes of any one. It was a spontaneous movement of the people, terribly rebuking the conspirators who are plotting against their liberties. No marvel that the Governor had on hand one of his numerous secretaries to misrepresent the meeting, its objects, and aims. Circumstances point to a short-hand writer in the employ of the Governor, at the capitol, as the author of the report referred to.

The local editor of the Governor's organ was not present. He was a soldier in the Federal army, and we believe he had no knowledge that in his columns would appear a slander upon as gallant a soldier as ever drew his sword on the side of the South. Governor Bullock's short hand writer concludes the report referred to with the following gross misstatement:

General Gordon, speaking of the prolongation, said: "Yes, let them attempt it, and we will tear their hearts from them and throw them as food to the demons of hell!"

Now, the truth is, no General Gordon spoke at the meeting.

Why it is that Governor Bullock's short-hand writer should go out of his way to slander and misrepresent a popular and prominent citizen of Georgia, we leave the distant reader to judge, when it is remembered that General John B. Gordon was Governor Bullock's competitor in the race for Governor, and is believed, by the people, to have been fairly elected.

SKILLED LABOR.—Every mechanic and artisan should strive to excel in his work—to gain the highest skill, and to put as much thought as possible into what he is doing. Skilled labor is always paid the best. The more a man's mind goes down into what he is doing, the more excellent will be his work, and the quicker will he rise above the level of a mere human machine, that day after day merely executes its task, but never improves.—*The Workingman.*

☞ The Griffin Star says that Capt. A. J. White, president of the Macon and Western and of the Griffin and North Alabama Railroads, was in Griffin the other day, looking after his numerous interests in this section. It is reported that the ladies are about to do for the gallant captain what Macon has hitherto been unable to accomplish, to-wit: Furnish him with a wife. We notice he comes well supplied with fresh paper collars, and looks decidedly archy.

Shall There be an Election on November 8th, 1870?

1. On the 11th March, 1868, the present constitution of Georgia was adopted by the convention. In section 1, paragraph 2, of article 3, occurs this language: "The election for members of the General Assembly *shall* begin on Tuesday after the first Monday of every second year, except the first election, which shall be within 60 days after the adjournment of this convention."

The convention adjourned on the 11th of March, 1868, and the first election began on the 30th of April, 1868, and at this election the present members of the Georgia Legislature were elected. For what time were they elected? The constitution in the same paragraph, as above quoted, says, "the members of the Senate shall be elected for 4 years, except that the members elected at the first election, from the odd numbered districts, shall only hold their office for two years."

Let the Senators from these districts reflect one moment. Here is law, constitutional law, framed partly by some of the present Senators, which says you shall only hold your office for two years—two years from the 20th April, 1868—had not the same convention by an ordinance provided that your term should be for two years from Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868. This ordinance was adopted on March 10th, 1868, in order that there might be regular terms of two years from November, 1868, to November, 1870; for the language of the ordinance is, that those elected on the 20th April, 1868, "shall continue in office till the regular succession provided for after 1868." Provided for, where? By paragraph 2, sec. 1, art. 3, of constitution of Georgia, framed by the friends of the present administration of the State. How was the regular succession provided for? Why, one-half of the Senate, and all the members of the House, shall be elected "on Tuesday after the first Monday of every second year."

Which is the second year? The member whose term began in April, 1868, his first year ended April, 1869; his second year ended April, 1870; but the convention ordained that the first Assembly should count from November, 1868, instead of the 20th of April, 1868, merely that the two years might ever afterwards be regularly counted from November to November—from November, 1868, to November, 1870, from November, 1870, to November, 1872, and so on. Legislators, here is the law of your case: You were elected for two years, beginning "Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868," though actually elected the Spring before. There is no other law on the subject.

Will you violate the constitution you made and swore to obey, and then dare to look an honest constituent in the face? He voted for you as his representative up to Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1870. If you insist on remaining longer, you certainly do not remain clothed with any legislative functions given by the election in 1868. You do not represent the men who voted for you after November, 1870. Can you, as an honest man, in your heart, think otherwise?

2. But Governor Bullock, on July 18th, 1870, in his message, says the "actual admission of Senators and Representatives is made a condition precedent to the abrogation of military authority." Hence, his party has introduced into the Senate a resolution to hold no election till the above condition has been complied with. The act Governor B quotes was passed by Congress March 2, 1867.

Let Congress answer Governor B. In July, 1870, Congress admitted Georgia, and in the bill is this language: "Nothing in this act, or *any other act of Congress*, shall be construed to affect the term of officers appointed, or members of the General Assembly, elected under the constitution of the State of Georgia."

What is your term? From November, 1868, to November, 1870, and Congress tells you that no act of Congress shall affect your term. That is, your term is just what it would have been had there been no act of Congress, and of course that was from November, 1868, to November, 1870. Congress, in admitting Georgia, says expressly that the term of office *shall not be affected*, and whatever else the military authorities may do until Senators and Representatives are in Congress, here is one thing they cannot do—"affect the term of office of members of the General Assembly." So much for Governor B.

Congress says in admitting Georgia that a legal legislature "had ratified the 14th and 15th amendments." If legal, that is according to law. According to what law? Congress itself says in the same paragraph, it means by legal Legislature, the Legislature "elected under the constitution of the State of Georgia."

This constitution, then, must, and does, control the election question, because Congress says it must; because every legislator knows that he swore to obey it, and, therefore, must; and because his constituents, who voted for him on April 20, 1868, voted under the constitution and the ordinances, for him to remain till November, 1870, and no longer; and the people of Georgia, and of the United States in Congress assembled, Democrats and Republicans, unite, in one voice, and thunder in the ears of these doubting legislators, "Your term of office was from November, 1868, to November, 1870. You have received pay therefor, and nothing done by Congress shall affect this term, and hence your term, under your own constitution, ends in November, 1870."

If the contluued reconstruction of the State is to affect the term of office, then the present members may remain till Gabriel's trumpet announces the judgment at hand, and then, if not before, the people will take a "judgment" against these representatives (of themselves), who loved sins dollars a day during an endless term, "not wisely, but too well."

Congress saw this difficulty and surmounted it by saying nothing in the "admitting act, or any other act, should be construed to affect the term of members of the General Assembly."

"The argument is exhausted. Let us stand by our arms." Respectfully,

W. O. TUGGLE.

LaGrange, July 28, 1870.

FROM WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Night in the Clouds — Gorgeous Spectacles—Moon Dreams-Working-your Passage—The Temperature, etc.

Correspondence of The Atlanta Constitution.

THE TOP HOUSE,
Mt. Washington, N. H., July 16, 1870.

A night on the summit of Mount Washington, in which you can see the sunset, moonrise and sunrise, is one of the most pleasing and momentus events of a lifetime. One appreciates more fully the height of the sublime old peak by looking up through the night into the mighty dome of stars, than by looking off or below during the day; or, if the night be a wild, weird and stormy one, the feeling one gains of the tremendous forces amid which we are placed on this globe, will more than atone for any uneasiness or discomforts which the most timid may experience. If the night be a clear one, the gratification which one receives is unequaled by any features of mountain traveling.

THE SUNSET

is magnificent beyond description, and after Sol has gone down in a blaze of glory, the shadows deepen, the mists begin to collect on the surface of each lake, pond and brook; till it seems as though every little sheet was blanketed and tucked in by its own coverlet of clouds to spend the night in sweet, undisturbed repose. The gulfs, ravines and mountain gorges are now filled to the brim with fleecy vapor, making the peaks look like little islands in some fairy lake, and it seems as though one could

"Paddle his own canoe"

silently and quietly through the charming jewels, and float softly and calmly away on the surface of the rich, ripe clouds. Then the calm silvery moon commences her reign, and in her velvet chariot rides almost stealthily through the heavens, throwing her flood of mellow light on

"Sea of clouds
And isles of pearls around"

Separating the starry nymphs who cluster about her, in apparent admiration of her voluptuous beauty, until

"Aurora, with his golden steeds,
Heralds approaching day,
And modest Luna takes her flight
Up through the milky way."

The accommodations for stopping on the summit over night are now most complete and excellent. They are, in fact, sumptuous, so what would be expected, at such a height above the earth, and so near the sky.

THE TIP TOP HOUSE

and Summit House are both under control of J. R. Hitchcock, Esq., proprietor of the Alpine House at Gorham, New Hampshire, and are under the direct management of Mr. Austin Tylor, a young man of vim and enterprise.

THE COMFORTS

of visitors are always looked out for most thoroughly, and everything possible is done to make you enjoy your

"Ramble round the moon."

'Tis now becoming quite fashionable to climb the mountain afoot, the way the Irishman went courting—only, 'tis seldom that one ventures off alone—it is rather hard work though, and there's more fact than fancy about it.

THE INFLUX

of pleasure tourists is very great, and constantly surpassing all the visitors of the previous seasons, and the term is twice as brilliant as ever before.

SOUTHERNERS

are unusually abundant, and Southern belles are flashing in all their beauty. There is quite a little party here now, made up from Savannah, Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia, and one of the most charming little witches we ever did see, Miss Clara L—, is just now singing the teazing song, "I think I shall not marry," much to the discomfort of a host of admirers.

THE TEMPERATURE

and weather are just as delightful as ever could be, and we have been wearing great coats and shawls all day, and shall sleep to-night under such a pile of blankets, tucks and quilts as would astonish your folks down in Georgia. Yours, etc.,

POLINTO.

Orangemen.

Editors Constitution: In your issue of this morning you indulge in some interesting reflections on the society of Irishmen, called Orangemen, but in expressing your disapprobation of their conduct, in New York recently, fall into several grave errors.

The battle of the Bayne was fought in 1600. That battle decided the fate of Catholicism as the controlling influence in the government of Great Britain. Secret associations of Roman Catholics, called "Ribbon men," were then organized in the north of Ireland. The objects of those societies were the restoration of James and the Catholic religion.

The Orange society was founded in 1795, or just 105 years after the battle of the Bayne. The ostensible object of this society was to counteract the influence of the Ribbon men, by supporting and protecting the reigning King or Queen of Great Britain, and the succession of the present royal family, so long as it remains Protestant.

It was natural to expect that societies, based upon religious intolerance, would be involved in fierce hostility. Such has been the bloody history of the two societies in Great Britain. Both deserve the condemnation of all good men. But your comparison of one society with the people of the South is not just. The Irish struggle is prompted by religious hatred, the Southern by a love of liberty.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 29, 1870.

The Senate was called to order by the President.

Prayer by Wesley Prettyman.

Mr. Smith (7th) offered the following resolutions as a substitute for Campbell's prolongation resolutions, and all substitutes:

WHEREAS, The constitutional term of the several officers of the State, including that of this general assembly, are necessarily dependent upon the time when under the several acts of Congress the constitution goes into operation, as the paramount law, freed from military influences; and

Whereas, The acts of Congress of July 15th, 1870, does not fix said time and the same cannot now be definitely settled until Congress shall decide by the actual admission of our Senators and Representatives; and

Whereas, It is unwise further to complicate affairs by the election of new officers while the period when the State Government as such under the constitution begins its existence is uncertain.

Therefore, resolved, That the General Assembly so shape legislation as that no election shall be held for the various officers provided for by the constitution, until Congress, by the admission of our Senators and Representatives, or in some other way shall definitely determine, whether the constitution of this State is held to go into operation as the paramount law in 1868 or in 1870.

Seats were tendered on the floor to Jerry Cowles, Colonel D. A. Thornton and A. T. Burke.

The time of Mr. Wellborn was extended to thirty minutes.

Mr. Wellborn took strong constitutional grounds against the rebellious prolongation resolutions, and moved to postpone further consideration of them until the 15th of August.

Mr. Merrell advocated the rebellious prolongation resolutions.

Aaron Alpeoria Bradley opposed the rebellious prolongation resolutions. It was revolution to go against the expressed will of the people and the acts of Congress. Representatives cannot be admitted into Congress until they are elected; and if the election laws are repealed, they cannot be elected. If the constitution of Georgia is not the law of the land, the Legislature has no right to be in session. The Governor and all other officers derive their authority and power from the constitution and nowhere else. Gentlemen argue that the first Legislature had no existence. They go back upon their own record, and Governor Bullock's messages. His constituents demanded an election, and whatever might be his private feelings, he was bound to consult their wishes, or, as an honorable man and a gentleman, resign at once. He moved that the subject be referred to the Supreme Court instanter.

Mr. Matthews said that he could not vote for the resolutions because the people who voted for him did so under the belief that his term expired in November, 1870.

Mr. Smith (7th) said that ten days ago he would have voted for an election, but his mind has undergone a change. He doubted the beneficial results of an election at this time. He wanted reporters to report him correctly as stating the internal sentiments of his heart.

Aaron Alpeora asked him to inform reporters how they would get at his heart!

Mr. Smith (7th) said that he would not stand in the way of his district being represented if they wanted an election, but out of self-respect he would resign. He knew of no government but the United States, nor no flag but the United States flag—a flag that God unfurled and intended to hold unfurled.

Mr. Hinton made a profound, legal and logical argument, showing that the General Assembly had taken an oath to support the constitution of Georgia, and of the United States, and not to support the Reconstruction acts. They had simply taken an oath that they were not obnoxious to the provisions of the Reconstruction acts. But admitting, for argument's sake, that we were in a provisional State, the General Assembly cannot prevent an election this fall. The constitution of Georgia is the supreme law, unless it comes in conflict with the constitution of the United States. Congress has not prohibited it—the constitution provides for it. The act of Congress of July 15, 1870, repeals all other acts. It says that "nothing in this act, or any other act, shall be so construed as to prevent an election as prescribed by the constitution of Georgia." Congress and the constitution are in strict accord and do not conflict. The term of the members of the General Assembly began on the 8th day of November, 1868, and expires on the 8th day of November, 1870. If General Terry says that an election cannot be held in accordance with instructions from Washington, the people as good loyal citizens will obey.

Mr. Speer moved to adjourn until Monday. Lost.

Mr. Hungerford moved to extend hour of session to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Higbee advocated a modification of the rebellious prolongation resolutions.

Mr. Hungerford called the previous question.

Mr. Higbee opposed the call for the previous question, because it would cut off his resolutions.

Mr. Candler opposed the call for the previous question.

Mr. Dunning opposed the call for the previous question, as many Senators were absent.

A motion was made to adjourn and lost by the casting vote of the President.

A motion to put the main question was carried by yeas 15—nays 14.

Motion to postpone until the 15th of August was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Burns, Candler, Dunning, Fain, Griffin (6th), Hicks, Hinton, Mathews, McArthur, Nesbitt, Nunnally, Smith (36th), Traywick, Wellborn, Wooten—15.

Nays—Messrs. Bowers, Brock, Colman, Corbitt, Crayton, Dickey, Griffin (21st), Harris, Henderson, Henry, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Merrell, Sherman, Smith (7th), Speer, Wallace, Welch—21.

Absent—Messrs. Holcombe (sick.) Bradley, Bruton, Jordan, McWhorter, Richardson, Stringer—7.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Smith, of the 7th, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowers, Brock, Campbell, Colman, Corbitt, Crayton, Dickey, Griffin (6th), Griffin (21st), Harris, Henry, Henderson, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Merrell, Sherman, Smith (7th), Speer, Wallace, Welch—21.

Nays—Messrs. Burns, Candler, Dunning, Fain, Hicks, Hinton, Mathews, McArthur, Nesbitt, Nunnally, Smith (36th), Traywick, Wellborn, Wooten—14.

Mr. Burns gave notice that he would move a reconsideration.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 29, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by Speaker McWhorter, at 10 A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Brantly.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Simms (colored) concluded his remarks on the Penitentiary report. He argued that the contract has been violated by the present lessees, and gave a minute description of the internal management of the stockades.

Beard (colored) said that while he does not agree with the recommendations of the committee, still he would not impugn the motives of that body; that the treatment of convicts, by the present lessees, is not only cruel, but inhuman. He advocated the abolition of whipping as a punishment for convicts.

Turner (colored) said that he was unable to decide whether or not it will be best to remand the convicts to the penitentiary or to throw safe-guards around them in the present system; that everything has been taken away from the penitentiary; he advocated the plan of working convicts eight hours per day, and provide religious and moral training for them; that so much fuss has been made over the report that he is sorry any report was made, and wishes that the evidence had been presented; he advocates that a committee of eight men be appointed who shall take the whole matter under consideration.

Mr. Rice said that the gentleman from Richmond had made a running speech to excite passion and to reinstate himself with a certain set; that the chairman of the committee was unwarrantably attacked, and that he, the gentleman from Camden, has the respect of the Republican party, and none doubt but that he is true to his principles; that he was glad to see that Mr. Turner had taken a substantial and sensible view of the question; that the treatment of convicts has latterly improved, and that the whole matter must be deferred to a committee.

Mr. Echols moved to refer the matter to a joint committee of 7 from the House and 5 from the Senate, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Hill offered the assertion of Sims (colored), "that there was money or meanness behind his speech," and stated that though Sims tacitly did agree to the report, he may not have signed it.

Mr. Shumate introduced a resolution to the effect that no member be allowed to speak at any one time, longer than thirty minutes, without the consent of a majority of the members present, which motion prevailed.

A communication in writing, from the Governor, was announced and read.

The communication related to a memorial from Mr. B. B. Cohen and P. S. Solomons, asking relief.

Mr. Parks—A bill for the relief of Hezekiel Dunn.

On motion of Mr. Shumate, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Dauntless lost three hours in a vain attempt to save two persons washed overboard.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, July 29.—Bogus American agents are buying arms for France at Liege.

In a skirmish at Valkenung, the French lost one officer and eight men. One Prussian wounded.

LONDON, July 29.—The people of the Danubian provinces are preparing to take advantage of the war, to strike for independence.

Everything indicates a battle within thirty days.

The Prussians have 400,000 men on the river Saarbuck, between Treves and Hendas; opposing, the French have 300,000 men.

The Warrior has been commissioned to bring the crown princess of Prussia to England.

Count Von Bismarck, in a dispatch to the North German Ambassador to England, confirms the authority of the secret treaty published in the times. He says since 1866, France has incessantly tempted Prussia with offers of territorial aggrandizement, at the expense of Belgium and South Germany. He is confident that France will not obtain any extension of territory even by fighting for it, and says that if the disclosures made by the Times had been withheld, France, though fully aroused, would have rejected her offer of peace, at the cost of the extension of the kingdom of Belgium.

The floor, galleries, and lobbies of the House of Lords were crowded with privileged visitors and other spectators, anxious to hear the state of the government's position in the present war.

Earl Granville said the government was embarrassed by explosive material lying around it, with matches ready lighted, efforts to extinguish which had been useless, though Lord Lyons had been able to hold back a declaration of war five days.

The incident at Ems between Count Benedetti and the King of Prussia was remarkable, but no insult was intended. All observance of the Paris protocol, which provides for the settlement of disputes by mediation, has been repudiated by both parties. In the presence of this war, England had but one duty—to observe strict neutrality.

Lords Malmesbury and Russel approved of the attitude and action of the Government. War was wholly needless and inexcusable. Parliament would certainly sustain the Government in its policy of neutrality, and await an opportunity for intervention.

PARIS, July 29.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army, on assuming command in person:

"Soldiers: I come to take my place at your head to defend the honor of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of Europe's countries; but other countries, as valiant as this, have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be in places hedged with obstructions and thick with fortresses, but nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico. You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by a sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers, we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them all. France follows you with confident prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each do his duty, and the god of battles will be with us.

Napoleon was at general headquarters at Metz on the 28th of July.

"BAD BLOOD."

"The Life is the Blood."

FROM it we derive our strength, beauty, and mental capabilities. It is the centre of our being, around which revolves all that makes existence happy. When this source is corrupted the painful effects are visible in many shapes, prominent among which is

SCROFULA.

This is a taint or infection of the human organism, and probably no one entirely free from it. It exhibits itself in various shapes—as Ulcers and Sores, Decayed Bones, Diseased Scalp, Sore Eyes, Weak and Diseased Joints, the Worst Dyspepsia, Foul Discharges from the Nostrils, Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Throat Affections, Rheumatism, Heart Affections, Nervous Disorders, Earaches, Affections of the Bowels, Dropsy, Syphilitic Affections, Liver Complaint, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Loss of Manhood and General Debility, etc.

It has been the custom to treat these diseases with Mercury and other Mineral substances, which, though curing, produces a cure, often proves injurious and shortens many a life. The long known injurious properties of these so called alteratives and purifiers has led the philanthropical man of science to explore the arcana of nature, the result of which has been the discovery of a vegetable product which possess the power of eradicating these Taints from the Blood.

DR. TUTT'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELIGHT

Is the acknowledged antidote to all Blood Diseases. By its use the afflictions above enumerated can be permanently banished, and the source the Centre of Life—the Blood, be maintained in all its purity and vigor.

For Diseases produced by the use of Mercury, and for Syphilis, with its train of evils, this compound is the only sure antidote.

To the poor creature, enfeebled in mind and body, by secret practices, whose nerves are unstrung, and countenance downcast,

The Sarsaparilla
AND
QUEEN'S DELIGHT

is a blessing. Try it fairly, and your nerves will be restored to their wonted vigor, and your depressed countenance be made radiant with the consciousness of

Restored Manhood.

Being free from violent measures, it is adapted to general use. Tender and young females, even the most delicate female at any time may take it, the tender infant, who may have inherited disease, will be cured by it.

For Purifying the Blood
USE
DR. TUTT'S
Extract of Sarsaparilla
AND
QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

When used in the Spring it removes all humors which infest the system and banishes the languor and debility peculiar to that season of the year. Acts promptly on the

Liver and Kidneys,

Producing a healthy action of the important organs by which all the impurities of the system are carried off, and the result is

A Clear Skin, a Good Appetite, and Buoyant Spirits.

PREPARED BY
DR. H. TUTT & LAND,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
And Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

THE WORLD'S WONDER.

DR. ABBETT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
—OR—
LIVER MEDICINE

A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaints, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,

Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,

Soureess of the Stomach,

Loss of Appetite,

Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,

Costiveness, Fever, Ague,

Bilious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is too permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations; the wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

LAGRANGE, GA., Dec. 3, 1869.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER, West Point, Ga. Gentlemen: Having witnessed almost daily, for the last fifteen years, the great efficacy of the preparation you are now putting up, known as "Abbett's Medicine," it affords me pleasure to state that I know no combination or preparation equal to it in the treatment of Liver Diseases of whatever character, and would cordially recommend it to all who are suffering from derangement of the Liver, and especially the Dyspeptic.

I am, very respectfully,
T. S. BRADFIELD, Druggist.

WEST POINT, GA., Oct. 15, 1869.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER: Gentlemen—I can honestly and confidently recommend L. B. Abbett's Liver or Dyspeptic Medicine, as prepared by you, to the favorable notice of the suffering public. Having used this Medicine myself in my family for twenty years, I can highly recommend it for removing pain or flatulency from the stomach, caused by indigestion. It also has a happy effect in removing constipation of the bowels. I believe it to be the best universal remedy the world has ever discovered for the above named diseases. With my best wishes to you in introducing this valuable Medicine to the public, I remain,

Yours, truly,
A. K. SANDRICK.

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, General Agents,
Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.
CRAWFORD & WALKER, Prop'rs,
nov24-dly West Point, Ga.

LIPPMAN'S
GREAT
GERMAN BITTERS,
TONIC, INVIGORANT,
—AND—
PALATABLE STIMULANT.

BY far the best and purest preparation in the world for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, a sure preventive of Fever and Ague, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

LIPPMANN'S
Great German Bitters,

Are a Medicinal Cordial, possessing powerful alterative, anti-bilious and invigorating properties, that can be taken by old or young, male or female, with beneficial results.

FOR FEMALES,

LIPPMAN'S BITTERS are invaluable. They build up the system, bring health and bloom to the cheek of the invalid. As a remedy for nervous weaknesses, to which females are especially subject, they are fast superseding all other stimulants.

LIPPMAN'S
Great German Bitters,

Are a Cordial for the feeble, and a sure protection against malarious districts. Persons living in damp and malarious climates will find these Bitters a valuable remedy; a small dose taken occasionally, will prevent many days and, perhaps weeks of sickness.

No license at all necessary to sell these Bitters.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 16, 1870.

MESSRS. JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO., Savannah, Ga.:

GENTS: I have before me your esteemed letter of the 14th inst., and in reply to various statements relative to your "German Bitters." After a careful examination, I must confess that your Bitters is really what you represent it to be, a true German recipe of Dr. Mitcherlich, of Berlin, Prussia. It will, without, be excellent for Dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, and is a good preventive of Chills and Fevers. I find it to be the most delightful and pleasant medicine.

I remain, yours truly,
[Signed] AUG. P. WETTER.

KIRKLAND MILLS, GA., March 22, 1870.

MESSRS. JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO., Druggists, Savannah, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN: I have introduced your Great German Bitters here, to my customers and friends, and I find a better sale for them than any I have ever kept before. Those who have tried them, approve of them very highly, and I do not hesitate in saying that they are far superio in value to any other Bitters now in me.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] W. KIRKLAND.

LIPPMAN'S
Great German Bitters,

Are sold by

DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS GENERALLY,

And are prepared in the Laboratory of the

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE
—OF—
Jacob Lippman & Bro.,
SAVANNAH, GA.

B. F. WYLY, PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., and A. J. WEST & CO., Atlanta, Georgia, Wholesale Agents for Lippmann's Great German Bitters.
may15-dly

Wide Awake! Wide Awake!
TO THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA.

WE are now prepared to make BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions, to order. If you want Patent Leather, Calf-skin, Box-toed, Water proof, Lasts made or Pegs of the Best French Calf-skin, we are forward to please you at short notice and warrant the fit. The soles are made of the finest English Sole Leather and Fancy Gaiters of all descriptions made for ladies and gents, in the improved style. Call and see us at our Shop, on Peters street in front of the Theatre, if you want the finest and best fitting Boots in the city.

WANTED—Five first-class Boot Makers. None others need apply. C. HUGHES & SON.
apr28-dly

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NEWMAN & FAIN,
Contractors and Builders,

(Shop up-stairs over E. H. Cox-man's Store.)
NO. 35 PEACHTREE STREET,
jan26-dly ATLANTA, GA.

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WE are receiving large lots Corn and Country Produce. Also, keep on hand Clay's Old Kentucky Whiskies, and solicit a share and consignments.
W. E. C. AYER & CO.
No. 1, Granite Block, Broad Street,
march-dly Atlanta, Ga.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD
Excels all other LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness.
2d. For its Unequaled Durability.
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Lastly, for its Economy.

☞ It COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers more surface, is more durable, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, in the Cheapest and Best.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC
Excels all other ZINCS.

1st. For its Unequaled Durability.
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness.
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy.

being the Cheapest, Handsomest, and most Durable White Paint in the world.

BUY ONLY
BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC.
Try It and be Convinced.
Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

Buck Cottage Colors,

Prepared expressly for Painting COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, etc. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS. Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers.

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N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by
PEMBERTON, WILLSON & TAYLOR & CO.,
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A LOT WANTED.

WE wish to RENT A LOT within the city limits; will take it on a Lease, with the privilege of purchasing. To a person owning a large tract, this is a fine opportunity to improve it, as we design erecting, at once, a Steam Furniture Manufactory. RONDEAU & CO.,
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A. E. SHULHAFER'S NEW YORK MILLINERY STORE, No. 67 Whitehall Street, Empire Block.

IS AGENT FOR THIS CITY,

Where orders may be left for any description of work in our line.

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We respectfully beg to inform the public that we are now ready to do DYEING and CLEANING of all kinds of SILKS, VELVETS and RIBBONS, WOOLEN GOODS, ALPACAS, WORSTED GOODS and GENTS' CLOTHING, KID GLOVES, CURTAINS, LACES, CRAPE SHAWLS, etc., in all colors. Also, Gents' Clothing Repaired and Altered.

First-class work or no pay.
BLASCOW & BEROUD,
july1-dly French Dyers.

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—NEW YORK—
The Original Joint-Stock Life Ins. Co. of the United States.

The business of this Company is EXCLUSIVELY confined to the Insurance of first class healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

of the *Stock* system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the *Mutual*, is a low rate of premium for a stated sum insured, which is INVESTED, SECURED and CERTAIN; in lieu of a high rate of premium with a promised dividend, which is DISTANT, CONTINGENT and UNCERTAIN; this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance

ILLUSTRATION.

Suppose that an individual aged thirty desires to devote $200 a year for the purpose of effecting an insurance on his life; this amount will immediately secure him in the UNIVERSAL the sum of $11,742, payable on his decease. This sum, paid to a company charging the ordinary mutual rates, would secure a policy for only $6,666, either cases immediately secured, in favor of the UNIVERSAL $6,276.

To illustrate the importance to the policy-holder of low premiums in more general terms, it may be stated that by a reduction of *twenty-five per cent.* in the rate of premium, the same amount of money will secure a policy *thirty-three and one-third per cent. greater*, and likewise that a reduction of *twenty-five per cent.* in the rate of premium is precisely equivalent to an *annual cash dividend of thirty three and one-third per cent payable in advance*, or to a dividend of *forty-five per cent.* payable at the end of five years.

By the Stock plan the *full cash sum* of the premiums is immediately secured to the insured, the Company taking all the risk. By the Mutual plan the full value of insurance of the premium paid, is not secured to the policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself.

THE PREMIUMS

charged by the Universal are as low as the actual experience of insured life in this country will justify, and for the ordinary Life and Ten-Year Non-forfeiture policies are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

Special attention is asked to our "*Return Premium Plan*," by which the amount of the policy is secured simply by the temporary deposit of the annual premiums, which are *returned in full*, together with the amount accrued, to the holder of the policy when it shall become a claim upon the Company. Also to the

"REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN,"

by which a proportion of accretion is made in the premiums after the first annual payment, being, in fact, equivalent to a dividend of 33⅓ per cent. A clause is inserted in the policies issued by the "Universal," in which these results are distinctly *specified and guaranteed.*

Full General Agents Commissions paid to good, live solicitors. Local Agents wanted in every town and county. Address

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ANGELICA, Hock, Claret, and other grades of California Wines and Choice Liquors. Come and try us.
JACOB MORRIS.
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JOHNSON HOUSE,
By Mrs. Dr. Johnson,
Kingston, Georgia.

The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE
CIRCULATION.
DEFIES REFUTATION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

I. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

Atlanta, Georgia, July 29, 1870.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Fulton county will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, to appoint delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which assembles in Atlanta on the 17th day of August.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Atlanta, July 28, 1870. tf

Democrats of Fulton County, Attention!

Let none forget that there will be a meeting of the Democrats of Fulton county on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, to appoint delegates to the State Democratic Convention that meets in this city on the 17th day of the same month. See call signed "Many Democrats."

☞ The Radicals are very much distressed about the prospect of the Democrats of Kentucky obtaining the colored vote in the coming election. Captain Blodgett's rebels in Georgia are afraid to let the negroes vote at all. Through their organ and an "ancient" pervert from the Democratic party, and an ally of theirs, they say that if we have an election this fall, the negroes will not pick out the cotton.

☞ To how many colored Radicals has Captain Blodgett dispensed the "grease and waste" of the State Road? It is said that he has "greased" the pockets of many white Radicals, but he is opposed to the colored voters greasing their "insides" with sheep and pig meat at barbecues this fall. They must stay at home and pick out that cotton. That is the reason he and his faction in the Legislature are trying to prevent an election this fall. So say his organ and a forty years' old Democrat, (so called) who has joined the Captain's rebel company.

☞ The late dispatches indicate that Strasburg and Metz will be the base of operations of the French armies.

Metz is 170 miles by rail north-east of Paris, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille rivers. It is the strongest inland fortress in France, except Strasburg. Its population is sixty thousand. The garrison numbers 10,000 men. It is connected by railroad with Paris, Nancy, Strasburg, and Thionville, in France, and with Coblentz, Mayence, and Manheim, in Germany.

An Important Meeting on the 16th of August.

A call is now being circulated and signed for a convention of representatives of the people, irrespective of party, to assemble at Atlanta on the 16th of August next, to take action in regard to the election next fall. As soon as it is made out, we will insert it in the CONSTITUTION. The State Agricultural Convention will meet on the day proposed. The Democratic State Convention meets on the day succeeding. The opportunity afforded by the meeting of representative men from all parts of the State to confer together on the best means of liberating the State from the corrupt faction, who seek to prolong their power, will be eagerly embraced by all parties who are in favor of peace and of upholding the constitution and the laws.

Dr. Hamilton's Lecture.

We call special attention to the correspondence of certain gentlemen of widely extended influence and reputation in the State and Dr. Hamilton. We express nothing more than feeling dictates when we say we are delighted to know that through the courtesy and kindness of Dr. Hamilton our citizens will enjoy the rare treat of an exposition from his own lips of the Doctor's splendid system of female training.

We will not venture, in this short notice, to give even the most summary account of Dr. Hamilton's success, but will only say here that some of the most judicious and cultivated men in our midst speak in terms of enthusiastic praise of the results of the Doctor's system which have been attained at the establishment over which he presides.

☞ When men differ in opinion about great principles of government, and array themselves in parties, according as their convictions of right and wrong, of good and bad government suggest, there is no reasonable ground for heart-burning and personal asperities and recriminations. Society can and may pursue its even tenor and none have a right to complain of those who differ from them in opinion upon public policy. Indeed, nothing can so contribute to the suppression of strife and illwill as the organization of parties upon principle and for avowed purposes. But, when the normal uses of party organization are prostituted to the purposes of faction and corruption, those who ally themselves from considerations alone of personal aggrandizement cannot expect an outraged and indignant people to extend to them, either in their success or discomfiture, the wonted charity which a great and generous people take a pride in exercising on all fitting occasions.

Mlle. Christine Nilsson.

Christine Nilsson is the name of the new Swedish nightingale who is creating as much furor in Europe as did her distinguished predecessor, Jenny Lind. Her parents were humble peasants. Before ten years of age, her musical abilities were asserted in various ways. Accompanying her voice with the violin, she attracted much attention at fairs and other public places. After resisting various offers from traveling players to accompany them, the Baroness of Lenhusen, once celebrated in her country as a singer under the name of Mlle. Valerius, took her in charge and gave her lessons in music. At Stockholm, she studied under Franz Barnald, where she attracted the attention of royalty. Thence she was sent by her patrons to Paris to complete her musical education under Wartel, "a very Warwick of his craft, a true Divamaker." In her first appearance before a French audience in Paris in 1864, she at once established the reputation as the best living Diva of the lyric stage.

Estimable by virtue of her accomplishments and of the high position her genius has secured, she is no less to be admired for the modesty and gentleness with which she wears her honors. She "bears her faculties so meek" that to know her in private is to merge admiration of the gifted artist into esteem for the unassuming woman.

This Swedish nightingale No. 2 is to make her appearance in New York in the second week in September, under an engagement with Mr. Max Strakosch.

The Situation.

The debate on "prolongation" still hangs fire in the Senate. This is only significant of wickedness on the part of the destructionists who claim a majority. The vote, we think, though close in the House, will result in a triumph for the State and for the people of Georgia who desire a stable, honest and free government. But we feel it to be a public duty to let the country know that the misplaced Governor of Georgia is still bent on all the infection and misrule he can effect, and that there is a slavish readiness on the part of his minions to second any move he may make on the liberties of the people. We hear on the streets all sorts of rumors. It is thought by some who profess to be posted, that the Attorney General has an opinion already made up, which is just the thing for Georgia. Then others say, that it is all a trick from beginning to end, this Georgia bill. That if it was ever intended to ameliorate the political condition of the State, these well informed gentleman say Congress never would have left the last bill in the muddle that it is in, really, and the President, many think, is dead against us.

But now comes one Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, and says: "I had it from the lips of the President himself that he wishes an election in the fall. Says the President, 'I would like to know why the people should not hold their elections.'" But, says our oracle, the President wants the militia organized, irrespective of color. This he wants because he cannot tell how soon we shall feel here the shock of European war, and as we now stand we have not a soldier ready for the emergency. And to all this the worthy Senator says, "I will take my oath." Now, the complication of the day, if viewed by the aid of this shining light (made by the combustion of a black diamond), is at once fully unriddled. But nevertheless, we ourselves are nervous. We had rather look to the Legislature for the healing measure. We had rather know that the sons of the soil should win its redemption, than that our cause was to be plucked from the drowning flood by strange or charitable hands. No; never let that disgrace fall upon our fair name. Enough—enough of desertion and merciless betrayal of Georgia's rights and interests have we already had to mourn. Humanity itself cries enough. Now, let every patriot of every name and party rush to the rescue. The choice is before us of peace, fraternity and prosperity, or internecine strife and bankruptcy. Which will you have? Make your choice.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

A Meeting at Milwaukie.

MILWAUKIE, July 24.—The Germans favorable to the Prussian war held a meeting last night, and directed the following dispatch to be sent:

To the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, Count Bismarck:

The 500,000 Germans of Wisconsin enthusiastically join their voices with those of all civilized nations of the globe in condemning the cowardly blow which wounded ambition and despair have suffered Napoleon to aim against the peaceful and majestic development of Germany. We tender our humble support toward the triumph of the holy cause of Germany in a struggle that must end with the gigantic structure of German union. In behalf of the meeting. [Signed.]

MOSTZ CHAFFLER, President.

Now, let us look calmly at the whole drift and tendency of such public demonstrations as the one made by these Germans of Wisconsin. While these men have their bodies and their flocks and herds here, their hearts in Prussia, and to-day Prussia is the land of their love. This country is only nominally the one of their adoption. Can not men see the virtual incivism, not to say unfairness, of all this thing? Let us ask our foreign born friends who are citizens among us, can it be possible to give that single-minded and earnest attention to American politics which a pure and upright citizenship demands, if they must see every question through the distorted medium of foreign prejudice and partiality. With the sincerest appreciation and respect for all this class of our population, we yet, as honest journalists, must express our strong disapprobation of this spirit which is keeping alive alien and antagonistic feelings, and importing with every kindred and tongue which makes a home here, the matured and ineradicable prejudices of every separate nationality that comes.

No, no, friends, America is your home, your country, and Americans are now your people, and, like the son that marries a wife, you must cling to your new love, though it separate you from father and mother, and snaps the last chord which binds you to Fatherland. The complications which naturally grow, which, indeed, must grow, out of these expressed and emphatically avowed sympathies in the current events of European politics, are fated to give the United States a world of trouble. The access, which a strong fellow-feeling for the interests of foreign States on the part of our foreign-born population, would secure to those States in reaching every seat of political power or information in this Government, is startling when we think of it. What unity of feeling or action either, could we expect in the State of Wisconsin, for instance, if the United States were in a controversy with Prussia—if these 500,000 Germans there kept alive the same national devotion which they are feeling and expressing this moment? What sort of bias would the power of these 500,000 Germans not be able to exert upon the minds of the members of Congress from Wisconsin, if they still continued to un-Americanize their affections and their judgments? The whole thing is evil and evil continually.

Gossip About the European War.

Under this head we propose to give from time to time expressions of opinion about the European war, historical facts bearing upon it, and such comments as we find in our exchanges which may be of interest to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION, adapting them, by condensation, to the space we have to spare.

We give to-day gleaning from the

EUROPEAN PRESS ON THE WAR,

for the gist of which we are indebted to the New York Herald. The English papers deprecate what they call the rashness and self-will of Napoleon, and praise the quiet dignity of the Prussian King.

The Times, however, when Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern popped up from the diplomatic juggling board, like a jack-in-the-box, expressed the hope that "the good sense of the Prince and of the Prussian reigning family would withdraw him from a position that could only lead to present confusion and ultimate defeat."

The Pall Mall Gazette predicts the ultimate discomforture of Napoleon. The Globe thinks Prim a bungler in politics for favoring the nomination of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, to the throne of Spain; says he is not distinguished for caution or common sense.

The Telegraph says:

Immediate humiliation, future peril—that is what Prince Leopold's success will really signify to France.

The French press on the first intimation of Leopold's name, burst into full cry, all seeming to regard it as a cause of disaster to French pre-eminence. "What then—and ought France to do?" says the Seicle. "Simply to demand from Spain a pledge of neutrality in the eventual struggles of the continent. The Journal de Paris states that Baron Werther reminded the French Minister of State that when Prince Charles of Hohenzollern accepted the crown of Roumania, he did so without the consent and almost without the knowledge of King William, and that France had more to do with the affair than Prussia. The Constitutionnel prognosticates that the European powers will intervene to prevent Prussia from disturbing the equilibrium of the continent, "the security of France and the peace of the world." England, it adds, had for a long time constituted itself the guardian of the latter. Austria will not like to see her great strengthened by the Spanish aggrandizement. Italy is too much engaged in developing her social institutions and her almost new-born commerce not to fear anything that will shake public credit in Europe and impede the course of business. Italy, it thinks, must have the same feelings in a still greater degree.

The *Journal des Debats*, referring to the Hohenzollern negotiation, says "the moral of this history is that in times like ours the most secret diplomacy is of no avail if it has not the instinct to respond to the wants and to receive the assent of public opinion." The *Memorial Diplomatique* clearly and broadly intimates what French policy continues to be: "France has always been in the habit of not allowing herself to be shut in by the neighboring States. Such is the policy which has been pursued since the days of Francis I., by Henry IV., Richelieu, Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. The *Independance Belge* details a conversation that took place between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prussian representative. The former used the word "catastrophe" when hinting the results that would follow a persistence on the part of Leopold in accepting the Spanish Crown. Baron Werther then at once asked him if the true meaning of that expression was a menace of war. The French Minister of Justice, who was standing near, broke in at once upon the colloquy, emphatically remarking that it was, and that he replied in the name of the Emperor and his government.

The German press at home manifests extreme surprise at the suddenness of the crisis. Judging by the language of the Koelnische Zeitung, the Allgemeine Zeitung, Neue Preussiche Zeitung, the Neue Freie Presse, they at first supposed the war threats of France to be directed against Spain, and were one and all favorable to the withdrawal of Leopold as a means of allaying excitement. The German editorials are temperate and conciliatory in the highest degree, and yet are firm and confident in the wisdom of King William and the strength of the Fatherland. The Dutch, Belgian and Swiss papers are pacific and neutral, but the Spanish and Italian alike are very decidedly defiant of France. The Italian comic journals caricature Napoleon unmercifully, and hint without hesitation at the impending downfall of his empire. In fine, if the tone of the Continental papers in general be any fair criterion, the French claims to a control over the Spanish situation have few defenders.

Correspondence.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 27, 1870.

Rev. Dr. A. L. Hamilton, President Andrew Female College:

We, the undersigned, having witnessed the good results produced by your system of physical training, as practised in your female college at Cuthbert, Georgia, respectfully request that you will deliver a lecture before the citizens of Atlanta on the subject, that the benefits of this system may be more widely known. An early reply is requested. Very respectfully,

R. A. ALSTON,
A. H. COLQUITT,
ARTHUR HOOD,
JNO. B. GORDON,
C. B. WOOTEN,
WM. M. TUMLIN.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
ATLANTA, GA., July 28, 1870.

Messrs. Alston, Gordon, Tumlin, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your complimentary note of yesterday, inviting me to deliver a lecture on the "Physical Training of Woman," before the citizens of Atlanta, has just been received, and I hasten to reply. Because of pressing business engagements at home, I would respectfully suggest to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock as time the best suited to my convenience for the delivery of the proposed lecture.

Sincerely thanking you, gentlemen, for this mark of your appreciation of my humble efforts in the department indicated, I remain, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

A. L. HAMILTON,
President Andrew Female College.

Georgia.

Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Advices received here to-day from Georgia state that there is no reason to believe that there will be any trouble in that State over the Georgia bill. The weight of opinion in both parties incline to the belief that the law contemplates a new election this fall, but in order to settle all doubt an effort will be made in some way to get Attorney-General Akerman to give an opinion. The only difficulty is to get the question properly before him. It has been suggested that General Terry requests an opinion—the same way that General Canby asked one of Judge Hoar—but that is objected to on the ground that Congress having admitted Georgia, military authority has ceased, and General Terry has no longer the right to exercise the functions of a military commander.

THE GEORGIA SITUATION.—The Bullock men are representing in Georgia papers that the bill for the admission of their State was held by Trumbull and other leading Senators to declare against an election in November, and that the President signed it with this understanding. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. Trumbull and the majority of his committee would have protested against such an interpretation had there been occasion, and the President has said over and over again that there is no way of avoiding an election in the fall, except by a violation of the State constitution.—*Nashville Banner.*

SHIP YOUR WHEAT TO GEORGIA.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Fain & Parrott, commission merchants, Atlanta, Georgia, to be found elsewhere. We knew Mr. Parrott in *ante bellum* days, and always found him reliable, accommodating and capable of giving satisfaction in any business in which he was engaged. Those wishing to consign their produce to an Atlanta house will find this firm reliable and competent.—Our East Tennessee friends will find that they do not carry points into their business, as an evidence of which they advertise in the Chronicle, though differing with us politically.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

☞ The Radical candidate for attorney, while speaking to a crowd the other night, drew his pistol on a man who called him a negro. There is no insult which a white Radical will resent so fiercely as a hint that he cares anything for negroes or has anything to do with them except to juggle them out of their votes. But it seems to us that the prompt use of a pistol upon such slight provocation displays a little too much eagerness for a political riot. The white Radicals want a bloody shirt or two, and seem to care not how many negro lives they cost.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

☞ The declaration communicated to the United States by the Prussian Minister, to Baron Gerolt, is as follows:

BERLIN, July 19.—Baron Gerolt, Washington, D. C.—For your guidance. Private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by his Majesty's ships, without regard to reciprocity. BISMARCK.

☞ Speaking of the late firemen's riot in that city, the Philadelphia Bulletin says: "But blushing and complaining bring no remedy for the appalling evils of the Philadelphia Fire Department." Then, that remedy should be sought at the nearest ropefactory.

☞ Congress ought to have known, when it voted five millions of dollars to be expended at the discretion of the President, that he had more money than discretion already.

☞ The other day they were firing cannon at Paris to bring on rain, and now they are trying to produce a reign at Madrid to bring on the firing of cannon.

When will the Term of Service of the Members of the Georgia Legislature Terminate?

Upon the determination of this question will depend the right of the people to elect members of the Legislature at the usual time prescribed by law.

If the members of the present Legislature have served, or shall have served, the time for which they were elected by the close of this year, then it follows necessarily that an election must be held at the time fixed by law for members of the succeeding Legislature.

To determine this question, we must look to the law under which they were elected, and by that law they must be governed. They were not elected without authority of law. There must be some law which authorized their election; otherwise, they are acting without authority of law, and are mere usurpers. It is a proposition which will not be disputed that no one has a right to exercise the functions of a legislator without the authority of law; and that authority is always found in the law which authorizes the election of members of the Legislature. That is their warrant of authority, and by it they must be governed.

Then what law authorized the election of the members of the present Legislature? It is to be found in an ordinance of the constitutional convention "to provide for the election of civil officers." That is the warrant of authority under which the members are entitled to seats in the Legislature.

By the constitution, which was framed by the convention, it was provided that "the first meeting of the General Assembly should be within ninety days after the adjournment of the convention." To have submitted the constitution to the people for ratification, and after its ratification held an election for members of the Legislature, would have been attended with delay. The convention, therefore, as the preamble to the ordinance, recites, "for the purpose of avoiding any unnecessary delay, or loss of time and useless expense to the State," ordained "that an election be held, beginning on the 20th day of April, 1868, (at such places as may be designated by the commanding General of this district) for voting on ratification of the constitution, for the election of Governor, members of the General Assembly, Representatives to the Congress of the United States, and all other officers to be elected, as provided in the constitution," etc.

Under this ordinance the members of the present Legislature were elected, and from their election under this ordinance they derive their authority to seats in the Legislature, or they have no right to be there. That is plain and self-evident, and cannot be successfully disputed.

Now, the same ordinance which authorized their election limits the extent of their term of service, and the ordinance is as operative and binding in one case as in the other; and the members will have no more right to claim seats in the Legislature, after the expiration of their term of service, as limited by the ordinance, than they would have had in the first instance without an election under authority of law. And this is a proposition which cannot be successfully controverted.

This being so, how stands their case in regard to their term of service according to the ordinance under which they were elected?

The second section of the ordinance ordained "that the regulations established by Congress for voting upon the ratification of the constitution, and for voting at elections under the provisional government, shall apply to the election of officers aforesaid; and the persons so elected or appointed shall enter upon the several offices to which they have been respectively elected, when authorized so to do by acts of Congress, or by the order of the General commanding; and shall continue in office till the regular succession provided for after the year 1868, and until successors are elected and qualified; so that said officers shall each of them hold their offices as though they were elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868, or elected or appointed by the General Assembly next thereafter."

The same authority which authorized the election of the members of the present Legislature limits their term of service "till the regular succession provided for after the year 1868."

The regular succession provided for after the year 1868 is by election on "Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every second year, except the first election, which shall be within sixty days after the adjournment of the convention."

The first election was within sixty days after the adjournment of the convention, and the election by the regular succession after the year 1868 falls on Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the present year. No fair construction can make it otherwise, and to attempt the contrary is evidence of a positive intent to usurp power.

Have we had a first election? Who doubts it or can doubt it?

Then, besides, the ordinance of the convention, section first of article 3d of the constitution, provides that the "members of the General Assembly, after the first election, shall be elected and the returns of the election made as now prescribed by law."

Now, if, according to section second of article third, "the election for members of the General Assembly shall begin on Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every second year, except the first election, which shall be within sixty days after the adjournment of the convention"—if this first election was held in April, 1868—and if, by the ordinance which authorized that election, the term of the members then elected is limited "till the regular succession provided for after the year 1868," and they are "to hold their offices as though they were elected on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868"—we would like to see by what process any one can cipher it out that the election coming on the second year after the first Monday in November, 1868, does not come on in the year 1870. There is but one way to arrive at such a result, and that is to repudiate the first election, and deny that it was the first election, or that any election has been held. But when they repudiate that election they will repudiate their right to seats in the Legislature. Will they do it? We shall see.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

PUTTING CHILDREN TO SLEEP.—Putting a child away to sleep, without rocking or soothing, is good only for robust and healthy children. For the delicate, nervous kind I have spoken of, it is cruel, and it is dangerous. We know one authentic instance of a mother who was trained to believe it her duty to put her infant to bed in a lonely chamber and leave it. Not daring to trust herself in the ordeal, she put on her bonnet, and, positively forbidding the servants to go near the child, went out for a walk. When she returned the child was still and had been so for some time. She went up to examine. The child had struggled violently, thrown itself over on its face, a pillow had fallen over it, and it was dead from suffocation.

Nervous children suffer untold agonies from fear when put to bed alone. No tongue can tell the horrors of a lonely room to such children. A little, delicate boy, whom his parents were drilling to sleep alone, used to cry violently every night, and his father would go in and whip him. He unbook the pertinacity for obstinacy, and thought it his duty to conquer the child's will. One night he said: "Why do you always scream so when you know you will be punished?" "O, father, father!" said the little fellow, "I don't mind your whipping me, if you'll only stay with me." That father's eyes were opened from that moment. He saw that a human being cannot be governed by dead rules, like a dead plant or an animal.—*Hearth and Home.*

☞ A target-maker at Colt's armory in Hartford having been killed while testing a gun which had been made for Russia, that Government has settled a life-pension on his widow. Since then half the women around there are begging their husbands to become target-makers at Colt's armory.

☞ Congress adjourns on hangman's day. Oh, that it were a hanging instead of in adjourning!

☞ The learned Jewish Rabbi, Dr Isaac M. Wise, thus concludes a recent lecture in Chicago: "Jesus was a living reality, an enthusiastic and thoroughly Jewish patriot, who understood fully the questions of the age and the problems of His people, and felt the invincible desire to solve them. There was no originality in His words. His disciples estranged Him to the Jews. His followers made of the cross the symbol of persecution. Therefore, the Jews did not think of reclaiming Him, who was actually theirs, their blood and their flesh, mind from their mind, and intellect from their intellect. He taught and practiced their law, their morals and their wisdom, and felt their woes and their afflictions. He longed to be their Redeemer, and was crucified; He taught their doctrines, and was deified; He unfurled their banner, and became the captain of a mighty host. His martyrdom became the cause of a new era in the world's history."

☞ They have two Dromios in New York, both in the public carrying business, and the likeness of these two men in face and form often leads to grave mistakes. James Hand is an honest carman, while Red Joe is a famous scalper, who sometimes profits by James' honesty in business. The other day Levi Harris arrived in New York from California with $4,000 in gold dust, and nuggets in his trunk. This trunk he placed in the hands of Red Joe for conveyance to a friend's house. The trunk never came, and Harris had honest James Hand arrested for its sequestration. He was tried and convicted as a thievish carman. After his trial and conviction an investigation was made which resulted in the arrest of Red Joe, and the subsequent honorable discharge of James Hand.

☞ A high-life young lady of Pittsburg went to a drug store and asked for laudanum for a sick child that could not sleep. She got it and left, and the druggist, suspecting that something was wrong, sent a stomach pump after. The pump arrived at her residence just after she had swallowed the laudanum and was immediately set to work. She was successfully bailed out of the jaws of death, and sent on her way rejoicing. It was a little love affair. The example of that druggist is worthy of imitation. It would be well if they all would send a pump or an antidote after their poisons.

☞ "It is said that John P. Hale is very much changed in personal appearance since his long residence abroad." He probably still wears the disguse in which he used to smuggle carpets into Madrid.

☞ It is confidently asserted that General Grant is going to appoint ex-Senator Frelinghuysen Minister to England. This is of course a mistake, as there are hundreds of people who have heard of Frelinghuysen before.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Revenue to-day $710,000.

Admiral Farragut is very sick.

In the present unsettled condition of the mails, diplomatic communications go by special messengers. Three messengers have been dispatched since the commencement of the complications. The dispatches carried have, it it is said, no extraordinary significance.

Customs for the week ending July 16, over $3,250,000.

The President writes that he will not call an extra session of Congress, unless European hostilities render it necessary. He goes to St. Louis in a few days.

The State Department has advices from C. N. Goulding, Consul, dated Hong Kong, February 9th, to the following effect:

I have the honor to report that the French bark Ville DeSoto, Dubois master, sailed hence to-day with two hundred Chinese emigrants—passengers for New Orleans. This is probably the first emigrant ship which has sailed from China to the east coast of the United States.

These people are sent by the Arkansas River Valley Immigration Company, to be employed at plantation or farm work in the valley of the Arkansas river. They have been subjected by me to a very severe and rigid examination as to their knowledge of the country they were going to, the wages, etc., they were to receive, and length of time they expected to remain. Each individual was personally examined by the Colonel's surgeon as to his health and fitness to undertake the voyage; the provisions were carefully inspected by the harbor-master—in fact, all the requirements of the local authorities were fully complied with. They left this port free and voluntary emigrants, and were not only willing but anxious to go.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—The Republican convention renominated Scott for Governor, and Ransler, negro, Lieutenant Governor.

A large majority of the delegates are colored.

A bitter contest is expected between the two Charleston delegations, one headed by Senator Sawyer, the other by Delarge, colored.

The Delarge delegation have been seated.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 28.—The Chief Justice of North Carolina, after refusing to entertain several motions, one to attack the Governor for contempt, advised the counsel for Kirk's prisoners to apply to the Chief Justice of the United States.

RICHMOND, July 28.—Jefferson Davis is here, en route for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer Ecuador exploded at two o'clock last night.

A sharp earthquake was felt at Lenis, June 26. But little damage done.

The steamer Maid, from Liverpool for Callao, was burnt in Magellan straits. Two lives lost.

The Rising Star, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

Peace has been declared between Bolivia and Peru.

The Peruvian government paid the American legation two million dollars accorded to the Americans by a mixed commission.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Colonel Buell's murderer, before dying of his wounds, confessed that Buell made him saw cord wood in punishment for absence from roll-call.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 28.—No new movements of the armies on the Rhine.

The Times, commenting on the secret treaty, says it is clear both parties are involved in the conspiracy, touching which both should make a clean breast.

The North German Confederation will exhibit other and similar overtures from Napoleon.

The people of St. Petersburg are furious because Prussia intercepts English and French journals.

The Times fears that Belgium's good understanding with France is due to her hatred of Prussia.

The war premium on French bottoms is one-half of one per cent.

French cruisers are off the Isle of Wight boarding merchantmen.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor, in a letter to the commander of the national guard, says: "Dear General: I wish you to express, on my part, to the national guard of Paris, how much I count upon its patriotism and devotion when I am about to set out for the army. I have to testify to the confidence which I repose in its will and ability to maintain order in Paris, and to contribute to the security of the regency of the Empress.

The Journal Officiel contains a correspondence from St. Petersburg.

Russia does not sympathize with Prussia.

Prussia wishes to make the Prussian Lake of the Baltic, and threatens the independence of half of Germany.

The Czar treats the French ambassador with much consideration.

The Emperor desires that the funds usually appropriated to his fete be, this year, given to the army.

The highest military authority repeats that no foreign officer, however high his rank, will be permitted near the French army.

Edmund About succeeds Paradol in the Academy, and probably as minister to Washington.

The only reserve steamers of the French trans-Atlantic mail company has been seized by the government.

Prussia complains that England furnishes arms and coal to France.

FLORENCE, July 28.—Madame Patterni is dead.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—All demonstrations in favor of Prussia are forbidden here.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—The Holland has arrived.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Attorney General has prepared an opinion whereby all unexpended balances will be covered in the Treasury; and as appropriations for the current year are specified, for the future all back claimants must look to future legislation for relief.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 28.—The Bank statement shows a decrease in bullion of over one million pounds.

Several failures in Liverpool and Manchester are announced.

The result of settlements in London are not so disastrous as was expected.

PARIS, July 28.—The Empress, attended by ladies of court, proceeded to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victories, and placed there the native lamp, similar to the one she placed there at the beginning of the Italian war.

Gaulois publishes a conditional alliance between France and Italy. In case of certain contingencies, France pays Italy six million francs, and leaves Italy free to make Rome the capital of the kingdom.

Advices from Rome reports that the Pope accepts as an inevitable evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

There are no Prussian troops along the Rhine from Baise to Constance.

A small corps of infantry are stationed near Rhemfellens.

The troops of Wurtemburg are moving toward Rasdadh.

The Belgian camp at Benerloo has broke up, and the troops gone to the front.

Fortifications are progressing rapidly.

Abdel Kader has volunteered his services to the French army.

The Emperor left St. Cloud by special train to-day, with the Prince, for the army. The Empress parted with them at the railway station. She was deeply moved. As soon as the train departed Eugenie returned to the palace.

The Spanish ambassador had an interview with the Emperor and Empress just before their departure.

The Moniteur De Loir remarks upon the extreme friendliness of the conversation of the ambassador. It says the Emperor appeared quite well.

Ambassadors have transmitted to their respective governments notice of the Emperor's departure.

France has received official notification of Denmark's neutrality.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money 3a5. Sterling long 9¾; short 10. Governments closed firm and strong; 62s 6. Gold 21⅜a 31½. Southerns closed quiet.

Cotton dull and is unsettled; sales 1,300 bales; middling uplands 20. Flour, State and western, 5a10c lower; superfine State 5 00a5 90; Southern are lower; common to fair extra 6 15a7 20; good to choice 7 25a9 50. Wheat 1a2c lower, on common and inferior; winter red and amber western, 1 40a1 58; Red and amber Southern 1 62; white Southern 1 85. Corn, new mixed western 93a1 00. Beef steady; mess 12a16. Pork 29 95a30 00. Lard firmer; kettle 17¾a18. Whisky steady at 1 10a 1 01. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval stores steady. Turpentine 40¾a41. Rosin 1 70a3 00. Tallow quiet at 10a10½. Freights firm.

Money very easy; prime discount 6a7; exchange heavy at 9. Governments opened strong and higher, during the afternoon firm and closed very strong, 6's 81; coupons 13; 62's 10; 4's 94½; 5's 97½; new 83¾; 7's 81½; 8's 91¼; 40's 67¾. Gold weak during the afternoon and closed lower at 21⅜. Southern securities opened dull and heavy and continued so during the afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Flour firmer; superfine 5 00a5 25; double 6 00; treble 6 00; treble 8 87½. Corn mixed 95a1 00; white 1 00a1 05. Oats 58a60. Bran dull at 95a1 08½. Hay firmer; prime 25 00. Pork firm at 32 00a32 50. Bacon firmer; jobbing 15½, 18¾, 19¼. Hams 26½. Lard firmer; tierce 17a17½; keg 18¾a19. Sugar firm; prime 13. Molasses—plantation fermenting 50. Coffee—prime nominally at 18½. Whisky firmer at 97½a1 07½. Sterling 34; sight ⅞ premium. Gold 21.

Cotton firm; middlings 17¾a18; sales 500; net receipts 47; coastwise 11; total 58; exports to Great Britain 1,370; stock 4,603; two new bales of cotton, first of the season, were received to-day.

MOBILE, July 28.—Cotton firm; middlings 17; sales 300; net receipts 53; stock 15,836.

NORFOLK, July 28.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 18a18½; net receipts 36 bales; exports, coastwise, 18; stock 511.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Cotton quiet and dull; low middlings 12½; net receipts 91; stock 5,502.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—Cotton quiet; no demand; low middlings 18½; sales 50; exports, coastwise, 100; stock 2,389.

PARIS, July 28.—Bourse opened firmer. Rentes 66f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, July 28, Evening.—Cotton dull and irregular; uplands 7¾ orleans 8; sales 8,000; speculation and export 2,000. Turpentine 31s. 3d.

HAVRE, July 28.—Cotton, spot 97.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

O'KEEFE—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. and Mrs. D. C. O'Keefe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their eldest daughter, MARY, at the Central Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, July 29th, at ½ o'clock. Services by Dr. Brantly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REMNANTS OF CARPETS.—WE have a large lot of remnants of all kinds, which will be sold below cost. We are offering our stock of Mattings at cost. Great bargains in Carpets and Oil Cloths.

S. S. KENDRICK & SON,
Marietta street,
July29-dtf Atlanta, Ga.

☞ NOTICE.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA RAILROAD—AUGUSTA, GA., July 23, 1870.—For the accommodation of parties visiting Athens during the commencement exercises, etc., a Train will be run on the Athens Branch, every night, from the 28th instant until the 31st, proximo inclusive. Said Train will connect, at Union Point with Night Train on the main line. Persons to purchase FULL FARE TICKET going, and Agent selling will furnish RETURN TICKET FREE. Return ticket good for twenty (20) days.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
July26-dtaug10

☞ SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE—GEORGIA RAILROAD—AUGUSTA, June 13th, 1870.

NOTICE TO THOSE ATTENDING THE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

College exercises will commence this year as follows:

At Covington, Sunday, June 19th.
At Oxford, Sunday, July 17th.
At Penfield, July 10th.
At Athens, Sunday, July 31st.

All parties desiring to attend will be passed for ONE FARE, full fare Ticket to be purchased going, and Agent selling to furnish RETURN TICKET FREE.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

☞ Athens, Greensboro, Covington, Washington, Madison and Atlanta papers please copy to August 1st. jan26-dtaug1

New Advertisements.

AT AUCTION.

AT TEN O'CLOCK, SATURDAY,

The 30th day of July, 1870,

WE will sell at auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The Building now occupied by T. J. Hightower & Co.,

on Mitchell street, to the highest bidder. The purchaser to remove the building on Monday thereafter. The building contains a large amount of lumber and bricks. Terms cash.

BELL & HAMMOCK,
July29-d2t Real Estate Agents.
Next door to James' Bank.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Hunnicutt Property on Peachtree Street.

I AM preparing a plat of a number of those beautiful Residence Lots on Peachtree street, belonging to G. W. Hunnicutt. These lots are on the Westside of the street, just beyond Mr. Hunnicutt's residence on that commanding eminence which has been admired by all who go outside handsome building lots. Look out for plats and advertisement, and be in the right place at the right time.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent,
July29-d1t 38 Alabama st.

FOR RENT,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING of six rooms, with all necessary outbuildings, conveniently situated. Inquire of

ABBOTT & BRO.,
July29-d3t Whitehall Street.

Yoke Oxen for Sale AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 o'clock in front of my Sales Room (Kile's former) I will sell to the highest bidder, one yoke well broke Oxen, large size and good conditioned.

E. GUTHMAN,
July 29, 1870—d2t Auctioneer

FOR SALE OR RENT

I WILL sell a bargain, or Rent Mrs. Lavadon's large lot and ten room Residence on Hunter street, near City Hall, with or without Furniture. Will also sell her large fine family Horse.

C. W. ADAIR,
July29 '1t Real Estate Agent,
33 Alabama street.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,

THE SESSION of this Institution commences annually on the 1st day of October, and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preceding the 4th of July on ling.

The organization of the Institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

The expenses of the Academic or Law Student, exclusive of the cost of Text Books and clothing, and pocket money, amount to about $265 per session of nine months; and of the Engineering or Medical Student to about $305, of which sums, respectively, $220 or $250 is payable on admission, and the balance in the progress of the session.

For details send for catalogue. P. O. "University of Virginia." S. MAUPIN,
july29-d1tm Chairman of the Faculty.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, July 26, 1870.

RANDOLPH PAYTON has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th day of August, 1870, at my office.

J. L. WILSON, Ordinary.
July29-d11&w2t Printer's fee $3

DR. SHALLENBERGER'S

Fever and Ague ANTIDOTE

Always Stops the Chills.

This Medicine has been before the Public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies.

The Daily Constitution.

Atlanta, Georgia, July 28, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Index to New Advertisements.

Remnants of Carpets—S. S. Kendrick & Son.

Sale of Building occupied by T. J. Hightower & Co.—Bell & Hammock.

University of Virginia—S. Maupin.

Exemption of Personalty—J. L. Wilson, Ordinary.

Hunnicutt Property on Peachtree Street—G. W. Adair.

For Sale or Rent—G. W. Adair.

Yoke Oxen for Sale—E. Guthman.

A Comfortable Dwelling for Rent—Abbott & Bro.

COLONEL P. L. MYRATT has returned, after a brief visit to East Tennessee.

THE funeral of Rev. Dr. Hook was attended by a large cortege yesterday.

A LARGE number of our citizens went down yesterday morning to the district meeting at Social Circle.

PROFESSOR W. D. WILLIAMS, of Macon, and Samuel D. Liston, of Augusta, were in the city yesterday.

THERE will be preaching at the Christian Church to-night, by Elder T. M. Harris. The ordinance of baptism will also be administered.

PEASE AND HIS WIFE will give a dinner to the members of the Georgia State Dental Society this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE pupils of Captain Bray's school will have exercises in declamation to-night, at De-Give's Opera House. The public are invited to attend.

THE Cartersville Standard is a neat and handsome weekly published at Cartersville, by Messrs. Wikle & Woods. We extend a cordial welcome to it, and wish it and its proprietors enlarged success.

THE catalogue of the Atlanta High School is before us. During the session just closed, 173 pupils were in attendance, 169 from Georgia, 2 from California, 1 from Missouri, and 1 from Alabama. The fall term commences on the 15th proximo.

MR. T. L. BANKS, who resides in Palmetto, we learn, had to remove his cow from his plantation because three pigs were in the habit of sucking her. The pigs would rub their noses against her legs, when the cow would lay down for them to suck.

SUPREME COURT—*Evening Session*—ATLANTA, July 28.—Argument was concluded in No. 1, Southern Circuit.

This being the last case on the docket, the Court adjourned till 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow, when they will deliver the opinions on undecided cases, and then adjourn till December term, 1870.

SENATOR WOOTEN yesterday made a calm, clear, dispassionate and logical argument against the rebellious prolongation resolutions. Mr. Wooten is a fine speaker.

In the Senate proceedings yesterday evening Senator Hinton was credited with making the speech made by Mr. Wooten.

WE regret to learn that General G. Tige Anderson, the popular and efficient agent of the Georgia Railroad in this city for the past five years, has tendered his resignation. General Anderson was faithful in the discharge of his duty to the road, and courteous to the merchants of Atlanta. His resignation will be universally regretted.

"THE gentleman who borrowed Mr. Hagan's horse claims that he died from colic, and not from over-heat!" I wonder if a fourteen mile drive in the country, with three in the buggy, and two hanging on behind—thermometer 102 degrees in the shade—horse not six years old and very fat, is more likely to bring on an attack of grubbs or an attack of killing heat? Will Dr. Fettis please answer?

JOHN T. HAGAN.

THE subject of establishing a female college is being agitated. We are pleased to learn that Colonel E. Y. Clarke and other citizens will take the initiative toward establishing a female college here as soon as the male colleges are fairly under way. Colonel Clarke labored long and successfully in behalf of Oglethorpe, and when we consider that the subject of female education is one of his "pets," we may expect him to do his "level best." The necessity for a female college in Atlanta has long been felt, and our citizens are growing impatient for the establishment of one to meet their wants.

GEORGIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.—This association met in this city yesterday. Nearly every section of the State was represented. The reports of the various committees were read, and many able papers were offered and approved. Among them we have only space to mention a thesis on "Inflammation of the Gums," by Dr. J. F. H. Brown, of Augusta. Dr. Clark, of Savannah, President of the Society, explained the object for which it was organized: "I have," said Dr. Clark, "since our last meeting, carefully considered the condition of our profession in this State, and thought over very many things which, in my estimation, would tend to increase our usefulness and standing. I would recommend for your consideration and action, first, the securing of State protection. This has been done in many other States, and while it has greatly benefitted them, we in the South have suffered in a corresponding degree. As incompetent practitioners are lawfully driven out of one State, they naturally turn their steps to another, where the laws are less stringent, where they will again go forth to impose upon the credulity of the people, and by destroying the teeth entrusted to their care, bring discredit upon our profession. The interests of the people and our profession demand that something should be done. The facilities now offered for dental education are so numerous that it looks almost criminal for a man to practice without some guarantee as to his ability. Every man should either have a diploma from some respectable college, or be compelled to go before a board of examination, (such as the board connected with the society), and obtain a certificate which would be recognized as sufficient endorsement as to his capacity to practice. I would also recommend some action against certain colleges. A good way to check or regulate the extension of honorary degrees (?) would be for the State Society to recommend the issuing of said degrees after a man has stood a fair examination before a competent board." Many other interesting matters were discussed, after which the society adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

THE MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.—In response to the call, the people last night, irrespective of party, assembled in front of a stand erected on the east side (fronting McDonough street) of the City Hall.

Wooten's band wagon during the evening, with Clark's Silver Band seated in it, proceeded through the principal streets, while the band discoursed excellent music. The band halted in front of THE CONSTITUTION office and complimented it with one of their liveliest and sweetest tunes.

It was a grand out-pouring of the people—an outburst of public sentiment in favor of law, order and peace. Democrats and Republicans mingled freely together and acted with entire harmony.

The assemblage was large, reaching into the thousands. The meeting was called to order by Hon. David Mayer, who nominated Hon. William Ezzard, Mayor of the city, as chairman.

Mayor Ezzard, on taking the chair, stated that he had long felt that there were no more loyal people in the Union than in Georgia. Georgia had been admitted into the Union, and the meeting to-night was to signify our respect for the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

On motion, Captain J. T. Glenn and Walter Gordon were requested to act as secretaries.

On motion, a committee of nine was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. The chair appointed the following as the committee:

W. F. Hood, A. H. Colquitt, J. Collier, A. Austell, T. P. Saffold, C. B. Wooten, L. J. Glenn, C. K. Osgood, Arthur Hood.

Hon. Johns Hill was then introduced as the first speaker. The subject that called the people together to-night was one that agitated not only the people of Georgia, but of the whole country. The liberties of the people were imperilled by a few politicians. He appeared, not to speak as a Republican, but as an honest man; to urge all to unite in beseeching the members of the General Assembly to desist from perpetrating a great wrong.

He advised coolness, but earnestness of action. An eminent Republican at Washington told him that when the members of the Georgia Legislature bored him with their petitions for pensioning an election, he asked them "when they were elected in 1868 did they believe, or their constituents believe, that they were elected for a term beyond 1872?" Not one of them had shrunk enough to admit "yes." Georgia has no Representatives elected to Congress. The Committee on Elections are of the same opinion. It is simply a trick to continue their $20 per day. Many of them never earned more than $3 per day before.

He predicted that if no election took place in 1870, in Georgia, none would take place until after 1872. His speech abounded in good humor, but telling points. Mr. Hood spoke forcibly and gracefully and managed in which Governor Bullock congratulated him upon his election as United States Senator, five minutes after that event. He knew how glad he was—about as glad as Blodgett was when Pope was confirmed United States District Attorney. General Grant favored Georgia's restoration to the Union. He was loudly applauded during his speech.

Hon. James L. Dunning, Senator of the 30th district, was the next speaker. Mr. Dunning's effort was scathing, logical and conclusive. He left not a "grease" spot on the rebels against the constitution of Georgia and the United States government. He based his argument on strong constitutional grounds.

All the opposition to election was confined to members of the Legislature, without respect to party—Democrats and Republicans are conniving together to continue themselves in power, because they had grave doubts about being returned to the next General Assembly. An election ought to be held this fall, and, by the Eternal God, s'far as in him lay, it should be held. [*Loud, continued and vociferous applause.*] He read the act of July 15, 1870, showing that Congress had remanded the whole subject to the people of Georgia. [Three cheers were given with a will for Mr. Dunning.]

The committee offered the following resolutions through Mr. Holden, chairman:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did, at its last session, pass an act which was approved on the 15th instant, wherein it was declared that the State of Georgia, having complied with the reconstruction acts, and by a legal Legislature ratified articles 14 and 15 of amendments to the constitution of the United States, and is therefore entitled to representation in Congress; and,

Whereas, The said act contains a proviso to the effect that neither this, nor any other act of Congress, shall be so construed as to deny to the people of this State their right to hold an election according to the constitution thereof, nor so as to affect the term of any officer appointed, nor any member of the Legislature elected under said constitution; and

Whereas, There are certain persons now seeking to pervert the true meaning and intent of said act of Congress by endeavoring to secure the passage of resolutions by the General Assembly now in session, to postpone an election till after the next meeting of Congress, and to repeal all election laws now existing in this State; and

Whereas, The attempt thus to deprive the people of this State of their rights secured by the aforesaid act of Congress, and the constitution of Georgia, is opposed by the great mass of the citizens of this State, of all political parties, as a measure contrary alike to the true meaning and intent of the act of Congress, and of the constitution of the State, and subversion of the peace and welfare of the inhabitants of this commonwealth; and

Whereas, The citizens of Atlanta, together with a large number of visitors from different parts of the State, regardless of past political differences, moved by a common peril, have met together for the purpose of protesting, in the name of justice, liberty and free government, against any interference by the General Assembly with the guaranteed rights of the people; be it therefore

Resolved, That we strongly reprobate the course of those members of the General Assembly, who are seeking the passage of resolutions postponing an election beyond the time prescribed by the constitution, the effect of which is to continue themselves in office in defiance of the people.

Resolved, That, ignoring past political differences, we unite as citizens of Georgia, in order to secure the rights of our people in holding an election on Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November next.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our fellow-citizens in every county in the State, without regard to past political differences, to hold at an early day public meetings and give expression to their views upon this subject.

Hon. Joshua Hill moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, but would first like to hear from some one in support of them.

Loud calls were made for Hon. H. V. M. Miller, who responded in one of his ablest efforts, full of words of cheer and comfort. He reviewed the history of the past few years, deducing therefrom happy auguries for our future, and demonstrating the prevalence of conservative views in Congress. The "Demo-thenes of the mountains" fully sustained his pre-eminent claim for that appellation. The Atlanta slander mill has ceased because no one will buy its meal! No one at Washington believes them. Forney, who publishes them, knows they are false and knows how much he is paid to publish them. Much credit is due to Bullock's interference for the passage of the Georgia bill; he spent largely of somebody's money. [Cries in the crowd of "Grease," "State Road money," etc.]

Colonel A. E. Bryan stated that he would stand with the people or this State for their rights. He did not propose to cheat the people out of an election, nor permit others to do so, as far as his ability enabled him.

Hon. Cincinnatus Peeples, in his handsome and peculiarly forcible style, followed, advocating the rights of the people. It was replete with sarcasm and humor.

General H. L. Benning addressed the meeting, striking sledge-hammer blows in opposition to the doctrine that the Legislature can perpetuate itself. "Old Rock" was fully himself. It was a strong legal argument—sound and conclusive.

Hon. George N. Lester, the popular orator, being loudly called for, made a speech which struck the popular heart, and the crowd, with loud applause, testified their high appreciation of his efforts.

The resolutions were adopted by one unanimous aye, when the meeting adjourned.

Local and Business Notices.

MESSRS. MERCER & WOOTTEN will have a grand Horse and Mule race at Oglethorpe Park Racetrack on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The renowned Georgia mule, Ku-Klux, is entered for the race. july29-d2t

THE two highest premiums were awarded to the "Woodruff Wagon," at the Georgia State Fair, in Macon, Ga. They are acknowledged to be the best wagon in America. A large lot just received at their Wareroom on Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. july28-d6t

EQUINE Remedies Known to Horsemen.

TRY the Equine Remedies.

VETERINARY Surgeons recommend Equine Remedies.

EQUINE Powders are an Alterative.

EQUINE Remedies best in the market. july26-d1w

WHY DO YOU COUGH?—When it is in your power to relieve yourself; a few doses of DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT will cure you and allay the apprehensions of your friends; moreover, it is pleasant to take, it produces no nausea, and strengthens the Lungs and throat to resist attacks in future. Mothers need not dread the Croup when they have a bottle of this valuable compound on their Mantlepiece. july26-d1w

PEARLS AND RUBIES.—When rosy lips part, pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel, there is no preparation like Sozodont, a compound of the most wholesome, vegetable antiseptics, among which the bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as QUILLAY, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing without impairing, the most delicate fabrics, is most important.

"Spalding's Glue" will just suit you. july26-d1w.

THE United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky., is only two blocks from the Street Cars that run by the Nashville Railroad Depot. july26-d1w

From the Norfolk Daily Journal, Dec. 11, 1869.]

KOSKOO.—This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtues, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for impurity of the blood, liver disease, etc.

The last Medical Journal contains an article from Prof. R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E. Medical College, city of New York, that speaks in high terms of its curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This is, we believe, the first instance where such medicines have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the medical colleges, and reflects great credit upon the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts "Koskoo" in the van of all other medicines of the present day. sh28-d4w4m

VICTORIA lawn suits at Mrs. Frank's.

PARISIAN travelling suits at Mrs. Frank's.

LARGE assortment of ladies' suits at Mrs. Frank's.

SASH ribbons of latest style at Mrs. Frank's.

GREAT reduction of prices in millinery goods at Mrs. Frank's.

FRENCH calico at 17½ cents per yard at Mrs. Frank's.

SUMMER dress goods selling at greatly reduced prices at Mrs. Frank's, Decatur street. july24-d1f.

STOCK corn $1 60 to $1 75 per bushel. Feed oats 75 cents, bags included. july23-6t. A. K. SEAGO, Merchant.

THE attention of the readers is respectfully called to the advertisement of Bradfield & Co., in another column.

These gentlemen have six great and valuable remedies, viz: Bradfields Female Regulator; Dr. Prophitt's celebrated Liver Medicine; Prophitt's Dysentery Cordial; Prophitt's Pain Kill It; Prophitt's Ague Pills; and Prophitt's Antibilious Pills, all of which are purely vegetable—*not a mineral substance in one of them.*

They are all preparations for special diseases, and have been used for years; and the testimonials for each article is of the highest character as regards their efficiency and the public need have no fear of being humbuged by them.

Bradfield's Female Regulator and Prophitt's celebrated Liver Midicine has undoubtedly been of more benefit to suffering humanity than any other two remedies of their age, and are justly more popular. july20-d1f

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The Premium List of the Georgia State Fair will be issued at once, commencing with an edition of 10,000 copies. It will be of interest to hundreds of thousands of people.

It is an annual publication, and will long be preserved as a reference. Our merchants and business men generally cannot avail themselves of a better method of advertising than this. Retail merchants cannot conceive a better plan of advertising their goods during the ten days the Fair is in operation.

The managers of the Fair have engaged the services of Mr. J. W. Bigsby to solicit advertisements, and authorized him to receipt for the same. july11-d1f

Go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, and get the best Lubricating Oil that is made for fine machinery. july10-d1y

Go to Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, for anything you want, in the drug line. You will get it cheaper than at any other house in the city. july10-d1y

PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT.—Parties, in want of any of the popular patent medicines of the day, will find it to their interest to call on Bradfield & Co., Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., next door to Colonel Mark W. Johnsons's. july10-d1f

ON and after Tuesday next, free dances will be given on Tuesday and Friday nights at the King House, at Stone Mountain. july9-d1f

FORTY Barrels Cherry Brandy just received at Kenny's Chicago Ale Depot, on Pryor street. july6-d1f

CONSULT your welfare and read the advertisement headed "Bad Blood." je5-d3m

BOLOGNA Sausages and everything good to eat at John Peel's, Marietta street. july16-d1m

COME UP, roll up, tumble up, jump up, hop up, any way so you call and settle up what you owe John Peel, on Marietta street. july16-d1m

IF you want White Rock Potash, Concentrated Lye, Cheap Soap, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

IF you want Soda, Cream Tartar, Black Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs, Mace, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

IF you want Rosadalis, Koskoo, McLean's Cordial, Tutt's Sarsaparilla, or Radway's Ready Resolvent, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

STILLINGIA cures Syphilis in its worst forms. july10-d1f

STILLINGIA cures Hereditary Siphilitic affections. july10-d1f

STILLINGIA cures Scrofula, or King's Evil. july10-d1f

STILLINGIA cures Old Sores, Ulcers, Tetter and Boils. july10-d1f

STILLINGIA cures all diseases of the Skin. july10-d1f

STILLINGIA is the Great Blood Purifier. Prepared by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & Co. july10-d1f

IF you want pure Drugs go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store on Broad street. july10-d1y

BE ON YOUR GUARD.—The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measureably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific and trashy compounds, which are warmly recommended by the vendors, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor either among proprietary preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year when debility and complaints arising from a lack of vital energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no trick should be played with depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded. july26-deod1wawlt.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN A DOCTOR AND HIS PATIENT.—Three months ago Mr. James Henry Redding, of 509 Grove street, New York, was, as he supposed, not far from death's door. His physician—considered a skillful one—had given him up, pronouncing his complaint atrophy. He was fearfully wasted and debilitated, had a constant pain in his right side, ate scarcely enough to keep a baby alive, and was much depressed in spirits. At this juncture, a clerk in the establishment where he had been employed, persuaded him to try a course of PLANTATION BITTERS. Last week he returned to business, his health being quite restored.

The other day on his way home, he met the physician who attended him, when the following conversation occurred: "What!" [illegible] "is this you?"

"Even so," replied Mr. Redding, quietly; "you're not sorry to find yourself a false prophet, I hope?"

"No, no; certainly not. But its a miracle. How was it, my dear fellow? how was it?" Mr. R. told him the story of his recovery, (ascribing it wholly to the Bitters,) and is willing to confirm it verbally or by letter whenever applied to.

THE new food-source, SEA MOSS FARINE, is becoming very popular with all classes. As a table-dessert, it is the cheapest and most delicious in the world. july26-deod1wawlt.

IF you want Window Glass, Pure Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, or anything in the paint line, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator has gained such notoriety on account of its wonderful merits, that for the last half dozen Liver parties, with articles without merit in themselves, have changed the names of their articles to Female Regulator, and are thus trying to impose upon the afflicted their worthless article, and steal from us our well-earned reputation.

☞ None genuine unless signed J. Bradfield. july13-d1f

READ

[illustration]

IT is well known to [illegible] Ladies [illegible] Weak Women, [illegible] Nervous Debility, Weites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Womb, Irregular Menstruation, Hemorrhage, or Excessive Flowing, Leucorrhœa "Whites," and Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb.

These diseases have seldom been treated successfully. The profession has sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.

At last, that remedy has been discovered by one of the most skilful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

It is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Georgia, by BRADFIELD & CO.

It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above diseases, and certain a cure as Quinine is in Chills and Fevers.

For a history of diseases, and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around the bottle. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

LAGRANGE, GA., March 22, 1870.

BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Georgia:

DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in stating that I have used, for the last twenty years, the medicine you are putting up, known as DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended. I have been familiar with the prescription, both as a practitioner of medicine and a druggist for years, and can honestly say that I consider it a boon to suffering females, and can but hope that every lady in our whole land, who may be suffering in any way peculiar to their sex, may be able to procure a bottle, that their sufferings may not only be relieved, but that they may be restored to health and strength.

With my kindest regards, I am, respectfully,
W. H. FERRELL, M. D.

We, the undersigned Druggists, take pleasure in commending to the trade Dr. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, believing it to be a good and reliable remedy, for which he recommends it.

W. A. INSDELL, Atlanta, Georgia.
PEMBERTON, WILLSON & TAYLOR & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.
REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. C. LAWSHE, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. ROOT & SON, Marietta, Georgia.

DR. PROPHITT'S
Celebrated Liver Medicine.

It is purely vegetable, and will act upon the Liver and Kidneys as promptly as Calomel and Buchan, without any danger of salivation or de-truction of the bones.

Parties taking this medicine need not fear getting wet, or any other reasonable exposure.

Symptoms of Liver Disease:

Headache, Dull Feeling or the Blues, Sour Stomach, Sick or Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Bad or Bitter Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, and is darker than usual, Costiveness, Melancholy Feelings, Cramps, Cold Feet, Colic, Dysentery, or Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, and Piles. In fact, when the Liver is out of order, you are liable to every disease that is not contagious.

Prophitt's Liver Medicine, if taken properly, will prevent and cure any disease resulting from a deranged Liver.

It will regulate its functions and thus cure all diseases caused by the failure of its healthy action.

It has been used for a great number of years, and has given universal satisfaction.

There is no brother or son claiming to have the original receipt. It is put up in both Powder and Fluid form.

FAIRBURN, GA., September 4, 1868.

DR. O. S. PROPHITT:

SIR: My wife has been an invalid for fifteen years. Doctors all agreed she had "Liver Disease." In connection with their practice she used various noted remedies, none of which seemed to do any good. Sometime ago I procured a bottle of your "Liver Medicine," of your agent here, C. A. Harvey, which being given according to directions, has effected a complete cure.

Respectfully, etc.,
GEO. L. THOMPSON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 24, 1868

I have used Dr. O. S. Prophitt's Liver Medicine as a tonic, and found it to be powerful and efficacious. His Vegetable Pain Killer for derangement of the Liver or constipation of the bowels in most cases supersedes the necessity of a regular course of medicine.

E. J. MEYNARDIE, A. M.
Pastor Tryon St. Church.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 18, 1870.

MESSRS. BRADFIELD & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—Last year, during my travels in Alabama and Southwest Georgia, I contracted chills and fever, and my general health became very bad. I tried various remedies, and among others Shallenberger's Pills—all to no purpose. I was troubled with intense pain in the small of my back, and for months I did not have a moment's rest. I had well nigh given up of recovering, when a friend recommended me to take Dr. Prophitt's Liver Medicine. I did so, and one bottle has cured me; and to day I feel like another man. I consider it one of the best medicines for general use now put up, and, without any reservation, recommend it to the afflicted. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, etc.,

O. M. HARRALSON.

DS. PROPHITT'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL

Is one of the most valuable compounds now put before the public, for Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, or Cholera Morbus.

This medicine has been in use for years, and given universal satisfaction.

The most delicate child may take it with impunity.

COVINGTON, GA., November 9, 1869.

DR. PROPHITT:

Having a severe attack of Dysentery during the past summer, I was induced to use your Dysentery Cordial, and derived therefrom immediate and permanent relief. It gives me pleasure to recommend this remedy to all who may be so attacked, believing that, should the directions be followed, relief would surely be obtained.

Truly, etc., O. S. FORTSON.

CUSSETA, TEXAS, 1870.

DR. PROPHITT:

DEAR SIR: Your Liver Medicine and Pain Kill It is a complete success. J. L. WHITTLE.

WEST POINT, GA., August 11, 1870.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. O. S. Prophitt's Liver Medicine myself and in my family, for twelve months or more, and do unhesitatingly say that I believe it one of the best Family Medicines in use. M. T. WALKER.

PROPHITT'S
PAIN KILL IT.

This is the celebrated medicine that run Perry Davis' Pain Killer out of the market, wherever it was sold. Davis made Prophitt change the name from Pain Killer to PAIN KILL IT.

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or pain of any kind, it has no equal.

For Cuts, Bruises, Burns, or old Sores, it is the best thing you can use as a dressing.

For SNAKE BITES or STINGS of POISONOUS INSECTS, it is a perfect ANTIDOTE.

It is good for Colds, Colds, Coughs, or Bowel Complaint. Its name indicates its nature fully. It is truly DEATH to pain.

For sale by druggists generally and sold by BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Georgia, and for sale by all Druggists.

DOOLY COUNTY, GA., April, 1870.

This is to certify that I was confined to the house, and most of the time to my bed and suffering the greatest agony imaginable with Rheumatism for the months, and after trying every available remedy, with no relief, I was cured with two bottles of Dr. O. S. Prophitt's Anodyne Pain Kill It; such cooling effects. It relieved me almost instantly. I therefore recommend it in the highest degree to others suffering from similar disease. I can say that it is one of the finest Family Medicines now out certain.

Yours truly, W. A. FOREHAND.

DOOLY COUNTY, GA., October 27, 1869.

DR. O. S. PROPHITT:

I have, during the last eighteen months, used your Pain Kill It, and I consider it unequalled by anything for pain in the head, in the back or side; and for colds, nothing gives relief half so quick as your Anodyne Pain Kill It.

It is doing much good in the community in other families as well as my own.

Yours, etc., D. T. FOREHAND.

NEWTON FACTORY, GA., November, 1867.

DR. PROPHITT:

Last summer my horse sprained his knee severely, causing the whole leg to swell to about twice its natural size, and he became very lame besides; two applications of your Anodyne Pain Kill It thoroughly cured it. JOHN B. DAVIS.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, have used Dr. Prophitt's Preparations and take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as being all he claims for them.

Colonel R. J. Henderson, Covington, Ga.; O. T. Rogers, Covington, Ga.; O. S. Porter, Covington Ga.; Prof. J. Lesueur, Covington, Ga.; M. W. Arnold, Georgia Conference; Rev. W. W. Mills, Georgia Conference; F. W. Swanson, Monticello, Ga.; Robert Rapier, Jasper county, Ga.; A. M. Rosborough, Jasper county, Ga.; Joseph Leaf, Lowndes county, Ga.; A. Whitlock, Putnam county, Ga.; Judge J. J. Floyd, Covington, Ga.; W. L. Bolton, Covington, Georgia; J. H. Lowry, Jasper county, Ga.; A. Whitlock, Putnam county, Ga.; Judge Wallace, Atlanta, Ga.; Buck Lockett, Davis county, Texas; W. Hawk Whatley, Cusseta, Texas; W. C. Roberts, Lowndes county, Ga.; Hon. J. E. Shorter, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Lassiter, Douglasville, Atlanta, Ga.; S. F. Hadley, of S. F. Hadley & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Uriah Stevens, Cartersville, Ga.; Joseph Leaf, Lowndes county, Ga.; Joseph Leaf, Lowndes county, Ga.; Jos. Lee, Cartersville, Ga.; W. L. Ellis, Dooly county, Ga.; W. A. Forehand, Dooly county, Ga.; John B. Davis, Newton Factory, S. F. Bass, Lowndes county.

STATE OF GEORGIA, } Know all men by
FULTON COUNTY. } these presents, That I have this day transferred to BRADFIELD & CO. the entire manufacture, and sell my Family Medicines, and have furnished them with the full secret formula for making the same. BRADFIELD & CO. to print or have printed anything they may see proper, and to sell or dispose of the same as their own. This 15th day of July, 1870.

[Signed] O. S. PROPHITT.

In presence of Thomas H. Key, Jr., Grand Jury, Rodney Parish, La.

Manufactured and for sale by BRADFIELD & CO., Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia, and for sale by all Druggists. july26-deod1wawly

DR. PROPHITT'S ANODYNE PAIN KILL IT.

Is the best Liniment in the world for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Sores, Swellings, Pains in the Back, Side or Chest, Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bowel Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Pains in the Head, Toothache, Earache, Pains in the Limbs, Joints or Muscles, Stings of Insects, Bites of Poisonous Reptiles, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Piles, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Felons, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Mumps, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia of the Womb, Suppressed Menstruation, Whites, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Lockjaw, Tetanus, Hydrophobia, Delirium Tremens, Insanity, Mania, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Blues, Dumb Ague, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Rectum, Nose, Ears, Eyes, Throat, Gums, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Kidneys, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Diseases of the Womb, Diseases of the Rectum, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Blood, Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Lungs, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Nose, Diseases of the Ears, Diseases of the Eyes, Diseases of the Stomach, Diseases of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder

The Daily Constitution.

Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are regularly authorized, as local Agents, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE CONSTITUTION, at the following places:

C. A. DOLLAR, Jonesboro, Ga.
H. W. SWATTS, Barnesville, Ga.
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M. H. FREAR, Kingston, Ga.
V. L. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, Ga.
JOHN W. MCCURDY, Stone Mountain, Ga.
REV. W. J. SCOTT, Acworth.

ANGELS' VISITS.

BY MISS BETTIE GRADDICK.

Sweet angels, come visit me now,
Come from the higher world of light,
Come from your angel home above,
From the land where all is peace and love,
Beautiful angels, come to-night.

Come, tell me of your beautiful home,
Fully decked with tinted flowers;
Come, tell me of the princely land,
Of the beautiful heaps of golden sand,
And of summer buds and showers.

I know, bright angels, 'tis a lovely land,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as vesper chime,
And June with the roses is staying.

A thousand flowers lend their sweets
To scent the balmy air;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are friends that have gone, and I love them so,
And I bury my treasures there.

O! bright land of beauty and song!
Would that my soul was there,
Where I could hear the sound once more
Of sweet voices I heard in days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair.

Then remembered for aye be that blessed land,
All thro' the day and night;
And when evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes to slumber are closing the while,
May that greenwood of soul be in sight.

Selma, Ala.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

JUNE TERM, 1870.

Reported Expressly for The Constitution.]

Order of Circuits with the number of cases from each:

Ocmulgee Circuit	9
Eastern Circuit	6
Brunswick Circuit	5

MORNING SESSION.

ATLANTA, FRIDAY, July 29, 1870.

Opinions in the remaining cases were delivered.

A motion to reinstate No. 2, Southern Circuit, was refused.

It was resolved that the Court appoint a committee of four members of this bar to report suitable resolutions as to the character of Colonel A. H. Krum, deceased.

Court adjourned till 4, P. M.

ATLANTA PRICE-CURRENT.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, July 29, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Business active, but market generally quiet.

COTTON—Market dull at 16 for middlings; 15 for low middlings; 14 for good ordinary, and 13 for ordinary. Receipts light.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 18; selling at 1 20. Silver buying at 1 10; selling at 1 15. Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GROCERIES.—Corn meal 1 45, by car load, 1 45 in small lots. Rice, 9¼c, tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 15c; Tallow 12a15c. Sugars, A, 16c; Extra C, 15; Yellow, C, 12a13; Brown, 14a14½. Rio Coffee, 20a24; Java, 35a38c. Beeswax, 33 a34. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 50. N. O. Syrup, 75a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 42a45. Pepper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25. Starch 10. Extra State cheese, 15c; Factory, 20a21c; English dairy, 23c. Goshen butter 40a50c; Tennessee, 35a40. Apples 7 00a10 00 per bbl. Eggs, 25 per doz. by the lot.

PROVISIONS—There is a light stock of bacon and prices rule stiff. Clear sides command 20; clear rib sides 19½; shoulders 15½; plain hams 20a22; canvassed 26.

LARD—Choice in barrels 19a21; kegs and cans 20; inferior 18a19.

FLOUR—In active demand and stocks full. Superfine per bbl. 6 50a7 00; extra 7 50a8 00; family 8 50a9 00; fancy 9 75a9 25.

FACTORY GOODS.—The supply of Factory Goods is ample and the quality the best offered in any market. Brown Shirtings, ⅞ 11½; B. Shirting 3-4, 9½a4-4, 13; Bleached shirting, ⅞, 7a9½; Bleached shirting, ⅞, 11½a14½; Brown drills, 14½; Bleached Drills, 15½; Stripes, 16½a18¾; Checks, 18½a19; Montour Osnaburgs, 17¼a18; Troup, 19; Yarns, 1 50a1 65.

BURR MEATS—are also in light supply; clear sides 19½; clear rib sides 18¾c; shoulders 14½; hams 18½a19.

GRAIN—Choice prime white corn very scarce; mixed and yellow more abundant. We quote mixed and yellow at $1 35, and prime white $1 40a1 42½ in car load lots at depot. Wheat—red 1 25; white 1 35. The demand for Oats is steady at 80 per bushel, in car load lots, and 85 in small quantities. Rye, 1 25 in but little demand.

DRY GOODS.—In dry goods, Atlanta equals New York, and our wholesale dealers can duplicate New York bills, saving freight and expense of travel there and back. We call attention to the quotations: Atlanta 11; Sprague, 10½a11; Pacific 11; Lancaster 11; Wamsutta 7; Amoskeag, 9 1-2. Ticking, Pittsfield, 10; Croton, 12; Albany, 12; Eastern B, 18; Amoskeag D, 23; Hamilton, 32; Conestoga 4-4, 30; Amoskeag A C 25. Low grades of prints can be had at from 6 to 9½.

TOBACCO.—Atlanta is one of the best tobacco markets in the United States, for price and quality. We quote low grades, sound medium, summer work, 65. Stock small. Low grade, winter work (won't stand May sweat) 60a63½; fine 90a1 00; choice 1 25; leaf 20.

LIQUOR MARKET—Whisky, rectified, 1 25 a1 50 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a6 00; Robinson County, 2 00a3 00; Cognac Brandy, 1 50a3 00; St. Croix Rum, 4 00a6 00; Jamaica Rum, 4 00a6 00; Holland Gin, 1 5 0a6 00; Scotch, 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter, 3 00; French Brandy, 4 50a12 00.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 8a9; horse shoe, 7a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills bar, 5a6; Pittsburgh bar, 6; nail rod, 10a 12; band, 7a8; Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 75; 3s, common, 6 75; 3s, fine, 8 75. Plow steel, 11c; cast, 26a28c; German, 18a20.

COW FEED.—Hay, 1 70a1 85 per 100 lbs. Peas, (scarce) 2 75 per bushel; wheat bran, 1 75 per 100 lbs; Oil meal 2½c per lb.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bi-carb soda 7a8 per lb. Blue stone 18a20. Copperas 4a5. Epsom salts 6½a8. Madder 22a25. Opium 17 00a19 00 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone. 8a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40. Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20c per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 6 00a6 50; pints, 3 50a3 75; per gal., 3 75a 4 00. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a3 00; per gal., 1 45a3 50.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime, 85 per bushel; Chewacla, 60c. Hydraulic cement, 4 00 per barrel, James River 4 50 per bbl. Plaster of Paris, 6 00 per barrel.

Telegraph Markets.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat more steady and quiet. Corn quiet and firmer. Pork dull 30 00. Cotton dull; middling uplands 21½; orleans 21½; sales 400 bales. Lard quiet; bbls. 16¾a17¾. Turpentine firm at 40. Rosin dull at 1 70 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks weaker. Money easy at 3a5. Exchange, long, 9¾; short 10¾. Gold 21¾. Bonds 10¾. Tennessee ex-coupons 61; new 60¾. Virginia ex-coupons 56; new 60. Missouris 83¾; Louisianas old 67; new 64. Levee sixes 65; eights 85. Alabama eights 99¾; fives 72; Georgia sixes 90; sevens 90. North Carolinas old 47; new 29½; South Carolinas old 80; new 73.

LONDON, July 29.—Consols 89¼. Bonds 82.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton opened dull and lower; uplands 7¾; orleans 8; sales 7,000; for week 57,000; exports 5,000; speculation 2,000; stock 589,000; American 30,000; receipts for the week 27,000; American 18,000 bales. Corn 24s 3d.

Railroads.

THE
GREAT SOUTHERN
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!
VIA
ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N.C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection
VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,
TO
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
ON
All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships
From Charleston, S.C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at
Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
apr11—dtr

1870!

PASSENGERS DESIRING TO VISIT
ANY OF THE
Northern, Southern, Eastern,
—OR—
WESTERN CITIES
Should study well the attractions offered by the
WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
The celebrated Passenger Route of the South.

The Only Route from Atlanta
RUNNING A DOUBLE
DAILY THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN,
Preventing the Possibility of a Delay of Twenty-Four (24) hours, incident to lines running but one Daily Train.

The Passenger Equipment of this Road is Superior to that of any Road in the South.

In addition to the
LUXURIOUS COACHES
Of the Road, there are attached to all night trains the FAR FAMED
Pullman Sleepers,
Which furnish accommodations equal to a first-class Hotel.

There are on sale at reduced rates, for the summer season, TICKETS to
Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,
Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,
Alleghany Springs,
Coyner's Springs,
Black Springs,
Warm Springs,
Little Sweet Springs,
Bedford Alum Springs,
Montvale Springs,
Bonbeba Springs,
Natural Bridge, of Virginia,
Lookout Mountain,
Mammoth Cave,
Niagara Falls,
Hot Springs, of Arkansas.
And all other resorts
IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is the only Road in the South offering for sale Through Tickets to
Yokohama, Japan,
Hioga, Japan,
Hong Kong, China,
Shanghai, China,
Nagasaki, China,

Steamers Leave San Francisco
—FOR—
CHINA AND JAPAN,
On the first day of each month.

Tickets can be purchased in all the principal cities. Baggage checked to destination and handled free. Ask for Tickets via

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
R. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS,
Master Transportation and Supervisor.
FOSTER BLODGETT,
Superintendent.
L. M. HARRIS,
Southern Passenger Agent.
June28-dtf

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION
Which KOSKOO has attained in all parts of country
AS A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE!
And the Large Numbers of Testimonials
which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who Have BEEN CURED by its use, is CONCLUSIVE PROOF of its REMARKABLE VALUE.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER,
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
BEING POSITIVELY
The Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative Yet Discovered.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions, this of bad blood is founded in truth.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain. Bad Digestion, causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues loose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in eruptions of the skin, then in ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the Brain, Liver, Lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are effected with scrofula in some form.

When the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO,
AS A
Liver Invigorator!
STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Being the only KNOWN Medicine
that EFFICIENTLY *stimulates* and CORRECTS the *hepatic secretions* and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts *freely* upon the Liver *instead of copious purging*, it *gradually changes* the discharges *to a perfectly natural state.*

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes, headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth; internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the side, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, etc.

KOSKOO!

Is Already of *Wonderful Efficacy* in the *cure* of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. In these Affections it is as near a specific as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently, and surely. The Relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys can not estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the Blood those effete matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the Urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to Urinate more frequently than natural, or when the Urine is high colored or scalding, with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the Kidneys, the Urine being imperfectly secreted in the Kidneys, prove irritating to the Bladder and Urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the Kidneys through the general circulation of the Blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life Pure.

KOSKOO!

Meets with GREAT SUCCESS in the CURE o

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken-down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful rate.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated, briefly:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Periodical Headache, Dizziness, Noises or Ringing in the Head; Confusion of Memory; Loss of Memory; Depression of Spirits; Startling during sleep; bad Dreams; Hesitation in Answering Questions; Dullness of Hearing; Twitching of the Face and Arms, etc., which, if not promptly treated, lead to Paralysis, Delirium, Insanity, Impotency, Apoplexy, etc., etc.

KOSKOO

Is NOT a *secret quack* remedy. FORMULA around each bottle. Recommended by the best Physicians in the country. Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, etc.

The Best and Most Popular Medicine in Use.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,
ORGANIC CHEMIST,
Laboratory and Office, No. 6 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

HARDWARE
AT
Wholesale and Retail

TOMMEY
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
&
OUR STOCK IS LARGE
STEWART.
and Varied. It consists of everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store.
TOMMEY & STEWART,
feb2-dly Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS
AND
MILLINERS.
HILL & KETCHAM,
267 *Canal Street, New York.*
INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of
STRAW GOODS,
and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Sundowns, Straw Cords and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.
Special attention is given to a line of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.
HILL & KETCHAM,
267 Canal Street,
Between Broadway and Earles' Hotel
nov28-dly

ROSADALIS!
ROSADALIS

THE Great American Health Restorer, purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made. It is a most excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the Blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. McFadden, Murfreesboro' Tenn., says:

I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis, and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benjamin Bechtol, of Lima, Ohio, writes: I have suffered for twenty years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body; a short time since I purchased a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Proprietors
L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga., sells Rosadalis at Proprietors rates. may 1-dly

Chattahoochee House,
WEST POINT, GA.
THIS well known Railroad Dinner House has recently undergone thorough repairs, and the Proprietor is now better prepared to accommodate his guests than formerly.
☞ The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
W. L. WILLIAMS.
may22-dtf

COTTON GINS REPAIRED!
BY
P. C. SAWYER,
AT DIXIE WORKS,
MACON, - - GEORGIA

COTTON GINS made as good as new, at from one-third to one-half the cost of a new Gin, and made equal to the best Gins manufactured in the United States.

Large Gins repaired to any required size.

None but the best and most experienced workmen, from the shop of the late Sam'l Griswold are employed, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. I keep a large supply of the different kinds of Ribs used by the several Gin-makers.

Refer to hundreds of planters in the counties of Wilkinson, Laurens, Twiggs, Pulaski, Houston, Bibb, Crawford, Monroe and Upson, among whom are the following: Wilkinson, H. J. Carswell, Laurens, Jolin Covey; Pulaski, James Bohannon, M. F. Grace; Houston, C. N. Bountree, Rev. B. F. Tharp; Bibb, Pulaski Hoit; Monroe, James Tripp; Upson, Rev. James Lyon; Crawford, David McGee, and to Hardeman & Sparks, of Macon.

Send in your Gins early, in order to give me time to get them up right.

P. C. SAWYER,
marS1-dawdtm Dixie Works, Macon, Ga.

DR. JOEL BRANHAM'S
1830 B 1870.
LIVER MEDICINE
YEISER & RAGLAND
Wholesale Druggists,
ROME, GA.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

We have used Dr. Branham's Liver Medicine and cordially recommend it for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Chills and Fever, Headache, Dyspepsia, etc.

ALFRED IVERSON, Columbus, Ga.
SOHN HARKINS, Rome, Ga.
P. GREEN,
J. MARSHALL, Madison, Ga.
J. COFFEE, Pike County, Ga.
T. J. LOVE, Macon, Ga.
G. M. HILLYER, Vicksburg, Miss.
W. R. PENNER, Petersburg, Va.
T. D. HARWELL, Estonton, Ga.
apr21-dawd3m

Valuable Property for Sale.
TWO very desirable pieces of city property, consisting of one house and lot on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets; also, one house on Forsyth street, between Alabama and Garnett streets. Also, a number of vacant lots, situated, some in the corporate limits, others in the suburbs of the city. Also, one house and lot in Gainesville, Georgia, containing 80 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Cassville, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Kingston, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Rome, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Dalton, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Marietta, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Canton, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Cartersville, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Calhoun, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Resaca, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Dalton, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Marietta, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Canton, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Cartersville, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Calhoun, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc. Also, one house and lot in Resaca, Georgia, containing 50 acres, six rooms and kitchen, with good out-houses, etc.

SOMETHING TO EAT FOR EVERYBODY
—AT—
Chapman, Rucker & Co.'s,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Having Accepted the Agency for the Celebrated Graves' Mills Flour of
LEBANON, KENTUCKY,
We are now Prepared to Furnish to our Patrons any Kind and Quantity of Flour at
THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES!
WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND A LARGE SUPPLY OF
CORN, BACON, LARD, SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, ETC.,
WHICH WE PROPOSE TO SELL
AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY!
may13-d3m

J. Wooten Burton, | Jno. W. Shelton, Late of Perryville.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
HAS JUST BEEN REFITTED.
Centrally located.
feb19—dtf

To All Whom it May Concern.
YOUR attention is called to sections 377 and 388 of the City Code. They have been so amended that one notification from me is sufficient, and I now notify all parties, who comes under the scope of said sections, to remove all obstructions, Sweepings, Hair, Fuel, Slop, or Washings, within six hours, and will say that you are not allowed to put the boxes, used to place such accumulation in, upon the street or sidewalk, except on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, when a Scavenger Cart will pass around and empty them.
apr30-dtf G. W. ANDERSON, Marshal.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
WOULD like a small family to take a neat, well furnished house of five rooms, kitchen, servant rooms, cellar, stables, etc., in a healthy, delightful part of the city. Should also like board for three—no children. Apply at Mrs. Agnes Turner's Fancy and Notion Store, or at her residence on Whitehall street. july8-dlm

FOR SALE,
A Business Lot on Broad Street.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
july6-dtf

Valuable Real Estate,
AT GAINESVILLE, GA., FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE built and occupied by Haise Bewdry, deceased, a summer residence. Any amount of Wood Land can be purchased, convenient.
Apply to E. A. GOWER, At Cartersville, Or, R. Y. COLE, Gainesville, Ga.
N. B.—Some Valuable Mill Property for sale in the immediate vicinity of Gainesville. apr10-dtf

DR. W. A. HOOTEN'S
INFIRMARY FOR THE BLIND,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CONTINUES to perform the most remarkable cures of the age on the Eye. These wonderful works have already become matter of history, and are rapidly spreading their influence over the whole country. Any amount of unquestionable evidence can be readily furnished persons desiring information.
REFERENCES.
General John B. Gordon, President Southern Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.
General A. Austell, President National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
Ex-Governor J. E. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Dr. Jesse Boring, M. D., Professor Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.
Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
I. P. Cox, President Baptist Female College, LaGrange, Georgia.
Rev. Dr. W. H. Mabry, Pastor First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.
Prof. J. J. Morris, Auburn, Ala.
Hon. J. E. Clark, Cuthbert, Ga.
Hon. John Erskine, Judge U. S. D. C., Atlanta, Georgia.
Rev. T. J. Wood, Rome, Ga.
Rev. T. H. Murphy, Hogansville, Ga.
Hon. C. B. Wooten, Dawson, Ga.
Rev. B. L. Ross, M. D., Fort Valley, Ga.
Hon. R. A. Turnipseed, Fort Gaines, Ga.
Captain S. S. Dunlap, Macon, Ga.
G. S. Parker, Conductor S. W. Railroad, Ga.
Colonel B. A. Thornton, Columbus, Ga.
Hon. Wm. M. Tumlin, Cuthbert, Ga.
Colonel B. J. Smith, Cuthbert, Ga.
Rev. A. S. Worrell, Editor Baptist Sentinel and Pres. Lex. Female College, Ga.
Rev. Aug. W. Walker, Conwayboro', S. C.
F. B. Moodie, General Agent Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. W. H. C. Davenport, Lone Star, Texas.
Hon. C. A. Stanton, Plano, Collins county, Texas.
Hon. Thomas Pullum, Union Springs, Ala.
Rev. Morgan Calloway, Pres. Meth. Female College, LaGrange, Ga.
J. J. Toon, Proprietor Franklin Steam Printing House, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. D. Shaver, Editor Index and Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution.

Infirmary on the corner of Collin and Baker streets. Office at Infirmary.

Bills for professional services, cash or its equivalent.

Persons writing on business will please inclose postage stamp.

For Circulars, apply to DR. W. A. HOOTEN, or REV. J. F. HOOTEN, Atlanta, Ga.
june18-d3m

BRICK FOR SALE.
THE undersigned have at their kiln near Conyers, 125,000 first-class Brick now ready for delivery, which they will sell at a fair price, with a sufficient force of hands in the Yard to keep a constant supply. The Yard is conveniently located on the Georgia Railroad. Any order sent in for Brick will be promptly filled. A sample of our Brick can be seen at the store of Tommey & Stewart, Atlanta, Georgia; also, at J. J. Spencer's Office, Railroad Agent, Covington, Ga., for a few days.
WM. GALLAWAY,
july21-dtf D. T. WHITE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE,
FROM
ATLANTA TO DAHLONEGA,
LEAVES Atlanta Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. Stage office in Atlanta, at the United States Hotel, which is a first-class hotel—proprietors and clerks always ready and willing to accommodate. Passengers stopping at other hotels are requested to leave their names for seats by 5 o'clock, A. M., on mail days, and they will be furnished a ticket when registered. Baggage taken to and from the office free of charge. JOHN CAIN, Jr., Proprietor.
Atlanta, July 3, 1870.
P. S.—Express packages taken to and from the office. All such packages destined to be sent by the Stage will be received and delivered at the stage Office and at McAfee, Kellogg & Co.'s store on Peachtree street.
I will also act as agent in reference to any land lots in Forsyth county. Address me at Cumming, Georgia. july3-dtf

East Alabama Female College,
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.
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